The Child's History of the United States.

GOODRICH.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO. PHILADELPHIA.

Miss Neva Rice,

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THE

CHILD'S HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

BY

CHARLES A. GOODRICH

REVISED BY

A. B. BERARD

PHILADELPHIA

E. H. BUTLER & CO.

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HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR CHILDREN.

COLUMBUS LISTENING TO THE CRY OF LAND.

LESSON I.

America Discovered by Columbus.

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492. On Friday, the third day of August, of that year, the sun rose upon three small vessels as they sailed out of the harbor of Palos, a seaport town of Spain. On board of one of these stood the commander of the little fleet, a white-haired man of nearly sixty years. It was Christopher Columbus, setting sail for the discovery of the New World.

2. This great man was the son of a wool-comber of Genoa, in Italy. His ancestors had all followed this same trade, but Christopher, from early boyhood, cared for nothing but the sea. He became a sailor when only a lad of fourteen, and had made many a bold voyage — one even as far north as Iceland — before he set forth on his great adventure.

3. His three little vessels were named the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta*, and the *Nina;* only one of them had a complete deck. In these frail barks Columbus and his sailors started across the Atlantic, an unknown sea which no ship had ever crossed before. They were three months upon the pathless deep before they again saw land.

4. At length the eyes of Columbus and his companions rested upon a New World, and, on the 12th of October, they stepped ashore upon a little island belonging to a group since called Bahamas, one of the West Indies. Columbus gave it the name of San Salvador.

5. After this discovery, Columbus made several other voyages. In 1498, he landed upon the continent itself. Columbus died in 1506, an old man, neglected, and poor.

Questions.

1. When was America discovered? By whom? From what seaport did Columbus sail? How old was he then?

2. Where was Columbus born? What trade had his ancestors followed? At what age did he first go to sea? What large island in the far north had he visited in one of his earlier voyages?

3. How many vessels had Columbus when he sailed for the discovery of America? What were their names? Had any vessels ever crossed this ocean before? How long were they upon the voyage?

4. In what month was land discovered? Was this the continent or an island near it? What is now the name of this island? To what group of islands does it belong?

5. Did Columbus afterward make other voyages? When did he land on the continent itself? In what year did he die?

Story.

1. Before Columbus had made his voyage, the people of Europe knew not that there was any such land as America.

2. How, then, should *Columbus* know that there was any such land; he did *not* know. But he thought there must be, to balance the land in the Eastern continent; and he told his opinion to many of the great men in the courts of Europe, but they paid little attention to him.

3. At length he visited Spain, and one winter's evening, sad, weary, and poor, he came to the door of an humble convent near the little seaport of Palos, and asked for a night's lodging. The prior of the convent took delight in the talk of seafaring men, and when he heard of Columbus's plan for the

discovery of a new world, he felt so sure that it would succeed that he determined to do everything he could to help the brave mariner.

4. The prior had a friend at the court of the good Queen Isabella of Spain, and through this friend he contrived to have the plans of Columbus made known to the queen. The king, Ferdinand, objected that the fitting out of ships for such a voyage would cost a great deal of money. Then spoke the generous Isabella, "I will do it," she said, "for my own crown of Castile, and will give up my jewels, if need be, to raise the money."

5. Then the king and the court yielded to the noble spirit of this high-minded lady, and they agreed to fit out three vessels, in which Columbus should sail on his voyage of discovery. This was a bold plan, for no vessel had as yet crossed the wide Atlantic.

6. For sixty days they sailed directly west without finding any signs of land. And now the sailors became alarmed; they trembled to think of the many leagues they had sailed, and were afraid they might never return. The heart of Columbus alone remained firm: and he resolved to push forward, in spite of the fears and murmurs of his crew. This he plainly told them.

7. One evening, shortly after, signs of land appeared. Columbus ordered a double watch set. But no one could sleep. Columbus himself walked the deck. He felt anxious. Presently, he heard a shout from on board the *Pinta*. What could it mean? A still louder shout he soon heard. The cry was "Land! land!"

8. The heart of Columbus beat with joy, and the sailors wept for joy. When the morning came, the land was in full view before them. Columbus assembled his men around him, and with them returned thanks to God; after which they sung a hymn of praise.

9. Columbus soon landed on the island. The inhabitants he found were Indians; they had never seen a white man before. They were surprised to see Columbus and his men, but they were astonished at the sight of his vessels, and at the fire and thunder of the cannon.

10. When Columbus had sufficiently examined the country, he set sail to return. But a storm came on, and the waves of the ocean rose like mountains. The masts trembled; the sails were torn; and all was given up for lost.

11. The little vessels, however, struggled through the waves. They mounted aloft, where they stood, for a moment — then they plunged — but again they rose. At length the tempest ceased. God had preserved them. And now they went on their way; and after sailing for many days and weeks they arrived safely in Spain, and there told of the **New World** which they had found.

THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN.

LESSON II.

The Settlement of Jamestown.

1. The news of the voyage of Columbus soon spread far and wide. Vessels were fitted out, and the seamen of Europe gladly turned the course of their ships westward. Among them was a man named Americus Vespucius. He made no great discoveries, but he drew a map, and told so fine a story about the wonderful new country, that it was called America after him, instead of Columbia, as it should have been named, in honor of its real discoverer.

2. Another adventurer was John Cabot. In 1497 he sailed from England, and discovered North America, in which we live.

3. Many years after this, a little company of one hundred and five persons from England came over to settle in America. They were four months on the water, and had a very stormy voyage.

4. On reaching America, they entered Chesapeake Bay, and sailing up the James River about thirty-two miles, they found a beautiful spot on its banks, where they built a village of log huts, and called it *Jamestown.*

5. The country was then all a wilderness. There were no houses, nor roads, nor bridges, as at the present day; and the new settlers were in constant danger from the Indians.

6. For a time, they had plenty of provisions which they had brought with them. But when, at length, these were gone, they suffered much, and were often near starving. Many fell sick, and not a few died.

7. Had it not been for the exertions of one man, whose story I will tell you at the end of this chapter, the colony would have perished. But, after a time, other vessels arrived from England, bringing more people and a fresh supply of provisions.

Questions.

1. After whom was America called? After whom should it have been called?

2. Who first discovered North America? When did Cabot discover it?

3. What people first settled in America? How many came over? How long was their voyage?

4. What bay did they enter? What river? How far did they sail up that river? Where did they settle? What did they call the place?

5. What was the appearance of the country? What kind of houses did they live in?

6. On what, at first, did they live? When their provisions were gone what was their condition? How were they relieved?

Story.

1. The man who saved the first Jamestown colonists from starvation was named John Smith. He had such a long life of wonderful adventures that it would be impossible to tell them all in this little book. His parents died when he was quite young, and at fifteen the lad ran away from England, and without money or friends travelled through France and Holland.

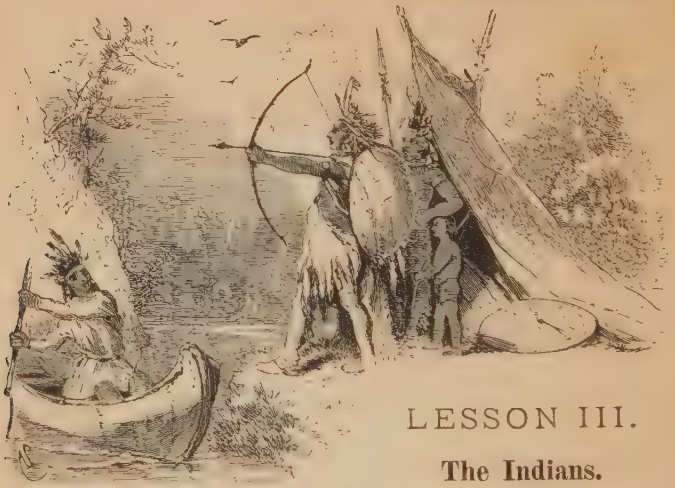
2. Very brave and very clever, Smith seemed likely to become one of the finest soldiers in Europe. But suddenly he returned to England, and built himself a bower of green boughs in a lonely forest. Here he lived with no companion but his horse, a fine animal, of which the young soldier was very fond. He studied books about war, and practised horsemanship and archery, and handling the sword and the lance.

3. After a while he left England again and went to Italy. One day he was sailing in a small vessel in the Mediterranean Sea, when a storm arose. The crew thought their strange passenger to be a bad man, and therefore the cause of the storm; so he was cast by them, like Jonah of old, into the sea. Being a good swimmer, he reached a small island in safety, and from thence sailed in a French vessel to Egypt.

4. Smith's next adventure was in Austria. He joined the Austrian army, which was then fighting the Turks, and took command of a company of horse, which was known as the "Fiery Dragoons." During the siege of a town, a Turkish officer, "to amuse the ladies," offered to engage in single fight with any Christian soldier in the Austrian army. Smith was chosen, and he soon had slain the Turk and cut off his head. Not long after, in a skirmish with the Turks, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He was sold as a slave, and the pacha who bought him presented him to a lady.

5. This Turkish lady pitied the young and brave Christian captive, and sent him to her brother, with orders that he should be kindly treated. These orders were not obeyed. Smith suffered so much from the harshness of his new master, that one day, when alone in the field together, he fought with and slew him. Seizing a horse, he made his escape.

6. At last he returned to his native England, and reached it at the time when the Jamestown colonists were about to set sail for America. To Smith's daring and roving mind, the idea of a New World for brave deeds and strange exploits was delightful, and he joined the colonists. Of his adventures in America I will tell you something in my next story.



LESSON III.

The Indians.

1. When the English came to America, they found the whole land filled with Indians. Their number was about one hundred and fifty thousand within the limits of the thirteen original States.

2. How long the Indians had been in America is not known. It is supposed they came from Asia, across Behring's Strait. This strait separates America from Asia.

3. The Indians were quite tall and straight; their color was red or brown. They had long, black, and coarse hair. They were very brave, but cruel and revengeful.

4. Their huts they called *wigwams.* They lived on the flesh of wild animals and fish. Sometimes they had corn, beans, peas, and potatoes. The English never saw Indian corn before they came to America. It is called *Indian* corn because it was found among the Indians. Their name for it was *maize.*

5. The Indians in America were divided into *tribes.* Each tribe had a king, or chief, whom they called their *sachem.* Between these tribes there were often bloody wars. Indians delight in war. The weapons which they used were clubs, bows and arrows, and tomahawks.

6. The tomahawk was made of stone. With this weapon they used to cut off the top part of the heads of those whom they took prisoners. This was called *scalping.* Before going to war, they always sounded the war-whoop. This was a yell, sounding like "*Wo-ach, Wo-ach, ha hach Wo-ach!*"

7. On concluding a peace, each smoked the same pipe, called a *Calumet,* made of red stone. Its stem was more than a yard long. It was ornamented with porcupine's quills, beads, and ribbons. The Indians worshipped a Good Spirit and an Evil Spirit. But of the true God they knew nothing; nor had they ever heard of the Bible or of Jesus Christ.

Questions.

1. Who inhabited America before the English came over? What was the number of Indians in the bounds of the thirteen original States?

2. How long had they lived in America? From what country did they come? Across what strait? What does this strait separate?

3. What was the appearance of the Indians? What was their color? What kind of hair had they? Were they brave? Were they kind and forgiving?

4. What were their huts called? On what did they live? On what else? Was Indian corn known to the English before they came to America? Why was it called *Indian* corn? What did the Indians call it?

5. How were the Indians divided? What was their chief called? What is said of wars between them? In what do Indians delight? What are their weapons of war?

6. Of what was the tomahawk made? What was its use? What is scalping? What did the Indians do before going to war?

7. When peace was made, what did they do? What was this pipe called? What did the Indians worship? What did they know of the true God? What of the Bible and Jesus Christ?

Story.

1. I will now finish my story about Captain John Smith, as he was called by the colonists.

2. The Indians, at first, seemed well pleased to see Captain Smith and the other English people. For a time they treated them kindly, and gave them corn.

3. But their kindness did not last long. They began to suspect that the English intended to rob them of their lands,

and at length they did not come to Jamestown often, nor would they give nor sell the new settlers any more corn.

4. The English were now in serious want, and fears were felt that the colony must starve. But Captain Smith, being a brave man, went boldly among the Indians, and compelled them to let him have a supply of corn.

5. This, however, made the Indians the more unfriendly to him, and from this time they watched an opportunity to seize him. An opportunity was soon presented. He had gone into the wilderness some distance from Jamestown, when some Indians came upon him; and though he bravely defended himself for a time, they at length seized him.

6. The Indians were much pleased that they had him in their power. They shouted over him and around him, and at length bound him to a tree, thinking to kill him with their arrows.

7. Some, however, advised taking him to *Pow-ha-tan.* He was their sachem, and a mighty warrior. This was agreed upon, and they led Captain Smith to Powhatan.

8. When Powhatan saw him, he seemed well pleased. He had, he thought, an enemy in his power. Indians delight in torture and blood. Powhatan and his warriors doomed Captain Smith to death.

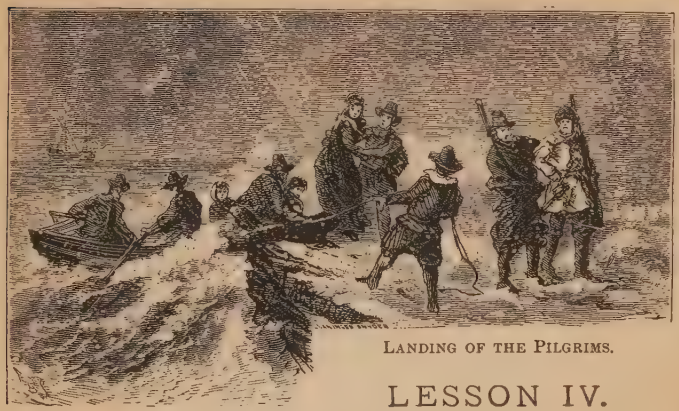
9. Preparations were accordingly made. A stone was brought, and laid on the ground. The Indians gathered round. They looked fierce, and were impatient for his death. Captain Smith's arms were bound, his head was laid on the stone, and a club was handed to Powhatan.

10. The huge club of the Indian was uplifted, but before it could descend, Pocahontas, the only child of Powhatan, had thrown herself between the prisoner and the deadly weapon. The blow could not fall upon her, and Smith's life was saved. Smith's firmness, and, it may be, a feeling that the Great Spirit had protected him, changed the Indians from enemies to friends.

11. They made a treaty with him, and sent him back to Jamestown in safety. From this time, during Smith's life, the Indians were friendly, and often Pocahontas, "the dearest daughter of the King," as the grateful colonists called her, brought baskets of corn and provisions to the English at Jamestown.

12. In after years, a young Englishman, named Rolfe, loved Pocahontas, and she consented to become his wife. In the little church at Jamestown, which was kept prettily dressed with wild flowers, Pocahontas, before her marriage, received the rite of baptism. The Christian name then given her was Rebecca.

13. It is pleasant to think that this Indian girl, who practised so well the duties which a heathen knows, should have been taught of the Saviour those higher and holier virtues which belong to the religion of Christ.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

LESSON IV.

New England.

1. In 1620, thirteen years after the settlement of Jamestown, another little company of one hundred and one persons came over to found a colony in America. They were a band of Christian people from England. Not being allowed to worship God after their own way in that country, they set sail for America, directing their course towards New York.

2. Their frail vessel, the *May-Flower*, was tossed about by wind and storm, and, after a voyage of three weary months, made land on the bleak coast of New England, instead of in the milder latitude of New York. It was in the bitter weather of December when the *May-Flower* cast anchor in Cape Cod Bay.

3. All was frozen and wintry on the strange coast, and it was nearly a month before the little company could leave the vessel. It was the foot of a little girl, Mary Chilton, that first stepped ashore upon "Forefathers' Rock," as the spot where they landed has ever since been called. They named their settlement Plymouth, after the place they had last parted from in old England.

4. During the winter, they suffered so much from the hard climate, and sickness, and famine, that by the time spring came more than half their number had perished.

5. The year before the Pilgrims came, a pestilence had carried off a great many of the savage Indians, and the first red man they saw met them with the cheering salutation, "Welcome, Englishmen! Welcome, Englishmen!" His name was Samoset; he came from what is now Maine, and had learned to speak English from the captain of a fishing-vessel on the coast.

6. During the next ten years, a great many people came over and planted settlements on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. Salem, and Charlestown, and Cambridge, and Boston were all founded by a brave and industrious and God-fearing people.

Questions.

1. How many people came over in 1620? For what purpose? Who were they? Why did they come to America?

2. What was the name of their ship? What kind of a voyage did they have? On what coast did they arrive? At what season? Where did the vessel cast anchor?

3. What was the appearance of the coast? Who first stepped ashore? On what spot? What did they call their settlement?

4. From what did they suffer during the winter? What was the consequence of these disasters?

5. Why were they unmolested by the savages? With what words did the first Indian greet them? What was his name? Where did he come from? Of whom had he learned to speak English?

6. What towns were founded during the next ten years? On what bay are they situated? What was the character of the settlers?

Instead of a story, here are some verses of a song, written many years ago by an English lady, about the Pilgrim Fathers. They were called so because, like the Patriarch Abraham, they left "their kindred and their father's house," and went out as strangers and pilgrims to seek a country wherein they might worship God in the way they believed to be right.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches toss'd;

And the heavy night hung dark,
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moor'd their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes
They the true-hearted came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that speaks of fame;

Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear;—
They shook the depths of the desert gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea,
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free!

The ocean eagle soar'd
From his nest by the white wave's foam;
And the rocking pines of the forest roar'd—
This was their welcome home!

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod.
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God.

ROGER WILLIAMS WITH THE NARRAGANSETTS.

LESSON V.

New England (*continued*).

1. From Massachusetts colonies went forth to settle other parts of New England.

2. In 1633, Windsor, the first village in Connecticut, was planted. In 1636, Thomas Hooker, an English minister, with one hundred of his flock, set out for the rich and beautiful valley of the Connecticut River, — "the pleasant country," as it was called by the Indian sachem who invited the English thither.

3. The little band travelled on foot over the one hundred miles which lay between the Bay Colonies and their new strange home. They lived chiefly on the milk of the herds and flocks, which they drove before them. Their hearts were uplifted by the cheerful faith and courage of their excellent pastor.

4. By Hooker's company, Hartford and Weathersfield were settled in Connecticut, and Springfield in Massachusetts.

5. In 1638 New Haven was founded, and became the parent of many a pleasant village along the Sound, and on the opposite shores of Long Island.

6. The same year in which Hooker's little band migrated to Connecticut, Rhode Island was founded by Roger Williams. He was a young minister of Salem, whose opinions about toleration in matters of religion made him many enemies. He talked so boldly against what he looked upon as the unjust and hard laws of the Puritan colonies, that the magistrates sentenced him to be banished.

7. Officers were sent to seize him; they found he had fled from Salem. For fourteen weeks he was a wanderer in the wilderness "sorely tossed in a bitter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean." He found kind friends in the Indians, whose language

he had learned, and to whom he was ever a patient missionary. The Narragansetts received him as their guest; "thus," he says, "the ravens fed me in the wilderness."

8. The spot on which he finally landed he named Providence, in grateful acknowledgment of the hand which had guided his wanderings.

9. The rest of New England, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, hardly existed as separate colonies until after the Revolution. The two former had settlements made upon their soil at a very early date. Before 1630, the fishing stations of the Maine coast had grown into prosperous villages. The earliest town founded in New Hampshire was Dover, in 1623.

Questions.

1. For what purpose did colonies go from Massachusetts?

2. Give the name and date of first settlement in Connecticut. Who led a colony in 1636? How many people went with him? Whither did they direct their course? What did an Indian call this valley?

3. What was the distance to be travelled? Upon what did they live? What cheered their hearts?

4. What towns did Hooker's company settle?

5. When was New Haven founded? Of what did this town become the parent?

6. When and by whom was Rhode Island founded? Who was Roger Williams? What did he talk against? What was the consequence?

7. Why was he not seized? How long did he wander in the forests? What hardships did he endure? In whom did he find friends? Whose guest was he? What did he say of them?

8. What did he name his settlement? Why did he so name it?

9. What is said of the rest of New England? What of settlements in Maine and New Hampshire? When was the first town founded in New Hampshire? What is the name of it?

Story.

1. Children of the present day know little of the toil and trouble it cost our fathers and mothers to settle these States. Now, we can look abroad and see large cities, handsome villages, fine fields, and rich gardens. We see good, smooth roads, strong bridges, and well finished houses.

2. It was not so once. When these States began to be settled, the country was all a wilderness. For hundreds of miles it was one unbroken forest. Not a city, not a town, was to be seen; not a village, not a house, excepting here and there a few Indian wigwams.

3. Even the frame of the first house built in Connecticut was made at Plymouth, in Massachusetts. It was made by John Holmes. When finished, he put it on board a small vessel, and set sail for Connecticut River.

4. Sailing up that river, he at length came where Hartford now stands. Just in that spot, he was much surprised to see a kind of fort standing near the banks of the river.

Some Dutch people from New York had built it for the purpose of preventing others from settling near them. They had planted a cannon upon the fort, to fire upon any one who should attempt to sail higher up the river.

5. When Holmes came along in his vessel, the Dutch came out from the fort, and hailed him. "Stop," said they, "and lower your sails;" and while they said this, they loaded their cannon, and brought fire from the fort, and told Holmes that they would blow him through if he did not stop.

6. Holmes saw the Dutch, saw their cannon, saw them loading it, and heard them call. Little cared he; he was a bold man. A fine wind was blowing, and his little vessel went on like a bird in the air. Besides, he knew that the Dutch were no marksmen at all; and he went on, leaving them quite vexed that powder and ball would not scare an Englishman. On reaching Windsor, he put up his house, and thus led the way for the settlement of Connecticut.

HOLMES PASSING THE DUTCH FORT.

HUDSON SAILING UP THE RIVER IN THE "HALF MOON."

LESSON VI.

The Middle States.

1. These are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

2. In 1609, Henry Hudson, in his little Dutch vessel, the *Half Moon*, sailed up the river which now bears his name. He claimed the country on its banks for the States of Holland. When he returned to Europe, he described the land he had discovered as the most beautiful in the world.

3. In 1624, the Dutch bought from the Indians the little island on which New York now stands for *twenty-four dollars*. They named the little village

of Dutch cottages, with straw roofs and wooden chimneys, which they built, New Amsterdam The whole province they called New Netherlands.

4. The Dutch did not keep the country many years. In 1664 there was war between England and Holland, and the English came over to America and took possession of New Netherlands. It was called by them New York. A great many Dutch families, however, remained in the colony, and to this day many of their customs still linger in the cities of New York and Albany.

5. New Jersey was a part of New Netherlands. When the English took possession, the king divided the province into East and West Jersey, and gave it to two English noblemen. Both divisions were settled by New England Puritans and English Friends, or Quakers, as they were called. In 1664, Elizabeth, then "a cluster of four houses," was made the capital of West Jersey. In 1702, the two provinces were united, but long kept their old name of "The Jerseys."

6. Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn. His father, Admiral Penn, had lent large sums of money to King Charles II. The English king repaid the loan in lands. He gave the son of his friend a large tract in America, which he called Pennsyl-

vania, or the "Forests of Penn." The first settlers arrived in 1681, and in the following year, William Penn himself came over, and founded the city of Philadelphia. The name means "Brotherly Love."

7. Delaware was settled by people from Sweden and Finland as early as 1627. Wilmington was the first town founded. For a long time Delaware was a part of Pennsylvania.

Questions.

1 and **2.** Give the names of the Middle States. Who ascended the Hudson River in 1609? What was the name of his vessel? For whom did he claim the land? How did he describe the country?

3. When, and by whom, and of whom was New York island purchased? For what sum? What did the first village upon it consist of? What was this settlement called? What was the province called?

4. When did war exist between England and Holland? What act of hostility did the English commit? What did they call the country? Were any Dutch people left in New York?

5. To what province did New Jersey belong? What was done with New Jersey when the English took it? By whom was New Jersey settled? Name the capital of West Jersey in 1664. Of what did it consist? When were East and West Jersey united?

6. By whom was Pennsylvania founded? What had Penn's father done for the king? How did Charles II. repay the debt? What was the land called which he gave him? What does the name mean? When did the first settlers arrive? When did Penn come?

7. By whom was Delaware settled? At what date? Name the first town. Of what province was Delaware a part?

Story.

1. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was the only son of an English admiral. He had received a fine education in England, and had improved his mind by study, and by travel in foreign countries.

2. His father, who was high in favor at the English court, was very proud of the beautiful person and graceful accomplishments of his only son. He looked to see him crowned with every success and honor which the world could bestow.

3. But at the age of twenty-two, this gay, handsome, and accomplished youth renounced the world, and cast in his lot with the then poor and despised Society of Friends. This step led to much suffering. His father turned him out of doors, and it was a mother's love only that saved him from starving. The firmness and gentleness of William Penn afterwards gained for him the admiration and entire forgiveness of his father.

4. For some years Penn endured persecution. At length, seeing no hope of toleration for the Friends in England, he determined to try "the holy experiment," as he called it, of founding a free and happy home for them in the New World.

5. The ship that brought Penn over was named the *Welcome*, and warm, indeed, was the welcome which this good man received, when he landed in his colony, from the Friends who had come over the previous year.

6. With a few companions, he visited the spot where Philadelphia now stands, and there made his famous treaty with

the Indians. "We meet," said William Penn, "on the broad pathway of good faith and good will. . . . We are all one flesh and blood." And the Indians replied: "We will live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the moon and the sun shall endure." Such was the treaty of peace between the English Friend and the red man of the forest, and "not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian."

7. Penn had no love for crowded cities, shutting out the pure air and light of heaven, and he determined that his Philadelphia should be "a faire greene country towne." Gardens and orchards, green lawns and shrubberies, were to surround each house, and the streets were to bear the names of the trees of the forest. In the summer of 1683, there were but four cottages in Philadelphia; the deer and the rabbit were bounding where now are its most crowded thoroughfares, and a few rods from the Delaware stretched a dark forest.

8. William Penn did not spend many years in America, but his heart was always with his people, and he helped them greatly by pleading their cause in England.

9. In 1712, three successive strokes of paralysis laid in ruins the once noble intellect of the founder of Pennsylvania. He lived the last six years of his life shut out from the busy world, but free from suffering, and enjoying the simple pleasures of a beautiful country home with all the delight of a little child. On the 29th of July, 1718, death gently severed the slender tie which bound him to this life.

GOVERNOR OGLETHORPE'S TENT UNDER THE PINE TREES.

LESSON VII.

The Southern States.

1. Of these, belonging to the Old Thirteen, (as the colonies founded before the Revolution are called,) were Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

2. In March of the year 1634, two vessels — the *Ark* and the *Dove* — anchored in the waters of Chesapeake Bay. On board of them were the first settlers of Maryland — chiefly Roman Catholic gentlemen, with their families and households.

3. They entered the Potomac River, and landed at a little Indian village, which they named St. Mary's. They took possession of the country in the name of Christ and of England, and called it Maryland, in honor of the queen. These colonists were sent over by Lord Baltimore, to whom the king had granted the land.

4. Of the early settlement of Virginia you have already learned. As the years went on, many gentlemen of learning and fortune came over to this colony. Beautiful homes were planted on the banks of the Potomac, and westward towards the Blue Ridge. At the breaking out of the Revolution, Virginia was the leader of the Old Thirteen, in their conflict with the mother country.

5. The Carolinas were first visited by a little band of French Protestants, called Huguenots, who fled from persecution in the Old World. In 1562, they landed at Port Royal, and, raising a monument engraved with the lilies of France, they named the country Carolina, after their King Charles, or Carolus IX.

6. This feeble colony of only twenty-seven souls soon became discouraged, and returned to France. Between the years 1584 and 1590, many attempts

were made by the English to colonize Carolina. They all failed, and nearly a century passed away before a permanent settlement was made.

7. Then, in 1680, Charleston was founded, on a beautiful point of land between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. Within the next few years, almost every country in Europe contributed settlers to the Carolinas.

8. Scotland and Ireland sent colonies; the Dutch, driven from New York, found a refuge in Carolina; the persecuted Huguenots of France came in still greater numbers. North Carolina received a great many people from Virginia, New England, and the West Indies.

9. In 1732, the same year which gave birth to George Washington, was planted the last of the thirteen colonies, which, under him, were to fight for their independence.

10. This was Georgia, founded by James Oglethorpe. In November he sailed, with his little band of English emigrants, for America. After touching at Charleston, they proceeded to the mouth of the river which divides the two States, and sailing up it a little distance founded, at Yamacraw Bluff, the city of Savannah. Oglethorpe pitched a tent under

four beautiful pine trees, and for one year he had no other home.

11. Besides these English, a great many Moravians, driven by persecution from Europe, were kindly received by Oglethorpe, and planted happy homes amid the pine forests of Georgia. Scotch Highlanders came also, and founded Darien, on the Altamaha.

Questions.

1. Name the Southern States belonging to the Old Thirteen.

2. What vessels came to America in 1634? Where did they anchor? Who were on board of them? Who were they chiefly?

3. What river did they enter? Where did they land? What did they name it? In whose name did they claim the country? What did they name it? By whom were these colonists sent out?

4. Who came to Virginia after its first settlement? Where did they plant homes? What position did Virginia take at the Revolution?

5. By whom were the Carolinas first visited? Why did they leave Europe? When and where did they land? What did they erect? What name did they give the country? After whom?

6. What became of this colony? When were attempts made to colonize the Carolinas? With what success? How long before a settlement was made?

7. What city was founded in 1680? On what spot? Whence did settlers come?

8. What countries of Great Britain sent colonies? Who came from New York? Who from France? By whom was North Carolina settled?

9. Who was born in 1732? What colony was planted in that year?

10. What is the name of it? By whom was it founded? When and with whom did he sail for America? At what settlement did they touch? To what river did they proceed? Where did they find a settlement? What is its name? Where did Oglethorpe live the first year?

11. Were these English the only settlers? Who came from Europe? How were they received? What did they found? Who else came? Where did they settle?

Story.

1. Col. James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, became an officer in the British army at a very early age. Brave, handsome, and exceedingly kind and courteous, he won all hearts.

2. After gaining great honor in fighting against the Turks, he returned to England, and became a member of Parliament. The miserable condition of poor people imprisoned for debt moved his generous heart.

3. He asked King George to give him a tract of land in America, on which to plant a colony, both for poor debtors and for the victims of religious persecution. The king gave the land to him and to other gentlemen "in trust for the poor."

4. Oglethorpe named the country Georgia, in honor of the king. The seal of the new colony was a group of silkworms at work, with the motto, "Not for themselves, but for others."

5. The Indians received the new-comers very kindly. "Here is a little present," said one of their chiefs, as he gave them a buffalo-skin, painted on the inside with the

head and feathers of an eagle. "The feathers of the eagle are soft, signifying love; the skin is warm, and is the emblem of protection; therefore, love and protect our little families."

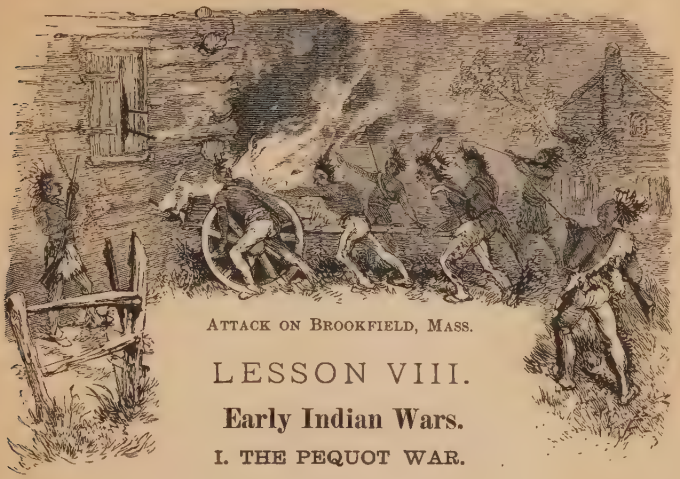
6. When Oglethorpe visited his colony of Scotch Highlanders, he dressed in the Highland costume; when he went among the gentle and hard-working Moravians, he praised their industry and agriculture. Thus by kind sympathy he won the hearts of all his colonists.

7. In 1739, there was war between England and Spain. At that time Florida belonged to Spain, and Oglethorpe was obliged to defend his colony against the Spaniards at St. Augustine.

8. He had won the friendship of the Indian tribes for seven hundred miles around; the brave Highlanders were proud to march to battle under such a leader, and the pious Moravians were earnest in their prayers for his safety and success.

9. When the war was over, Governor Oglethorpe returned to England, never more to revisit his colony; but he left behind him that character and those deeds which the Bible tells us "shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

10. Even when over ninety years of age, the noble old man was distinguished for his eloquence and courtesy.



ATTACK ON BROOKFIELD, MASS.

LESSON VIII.

Early Indian Wars.

I. THE PEQUOT WAR.

1. I have already told you something about the Indians, who were found in the country when it was first settled by the English. In this lesson I shall tell you of the *wars* which the English had with these Indians.

2. The *first* Indian war was called the "*Pequot war.*" This began in 1637.

3. The Pequots were a powerful tribe. They lived in Connecticut. Their chief sachem was called *Sassacus.* He was a great warrior.

4. The Pequots had two forts near New London and Groton. Soon after the English settled Con-

necticut, the Pequots killed a number of the white settlers; the whole colony was threatened, and there seemed to be no choice but to make war on these savage neighbors.

5. The people of Hartford, Windsor, and Weathersfield raised ninety men. Captain Mason commanded them. They were assisted by five hundred Narragansett Indians. These Indians lived in Rhode Island.

6. With this force Captain Mason surprised the principal fort of the Pequots early one morning. The Indians had set no watch, and the barking of a dog gave the first alarm of the enemy's approach.

7. In confusion, amid cries of "Owanux! Owanux!" (the English! the English!) they flew with bow and arrow to the fight. It was soon ended; their fort and wigwams were burned, and six hundred Indians slain.

II. KING PHILIP'S WAR.

8. The *next* Indian war began in 1675. This was called "*King Philip's War*," because he was the chief mover of it.

9. Philip was the sachem of the *Wam-pa-no-ag* tribe. He had a fort at Mount Hope, in Bristol, Rhode Island.

10. The grandfather of Philip was the friend of the English. Philip was their enemy. He was their enemy because he thought they were taking too much land from the Indians; and now he determined, if possible, to destroy them.

11. To effect this purpose, he visited nearly all the tribes in New England, and engaged them to assist in the war. This was a more extensive war than the Pequod war, and by far more severe and bloody.

12. Many towns were surprised, and the inhabitants cruelly killed. At Brookfield, in Massachusetts, the inhabitants fled to a house, which the Indians assaulted, and around which they continued for two days. At length, finding they could not take it, they loaded a cart with flax and tow, and, setting it on fire, pushed it against the house. But a heavy shower of rain providentially came and put out the fire.

13. At another time, the English troops followed the Narragansett Indians, who had taken part with Philip, into a deep swamp, in which they had a fort and a village of wigwams. In the fort and village were supposed to be nearly four thousand Indians. The English attacked the fort, and a dreadful battle followed; but the English were victorious. They

set fire to the fort and the wigwams, and almost all the Indians were killed or burned.

14. The war ended in 1676, by the death of Philip. He was discovered, at this time, in a swamp, with his great captain, *Anawon*, and a few followers. Captain Church, being informed of the place of his concealment, marched to the swamp, and ordered his soldiers to surround it.

15. "Now," said he, "it is impossible for Philip to escape." At this moment Philip started to flee. An English soldier levelled his gun at him, but it missed fire. An Indian fired, and the ball passed through his heart.

Questions.

2. What was the first Indian war called? When did it begin?

3. What is said of the Pequot tribe? Where did they live? Who was their chief sachem? What is said of him?

4. What two forts had the Pequots? How did they treat the English?

5. How many men did the English raise for the war? By what towns were they raised? Who commanded them? By whom were they assisted? Where did the Narragansetts live?

6. What did Captain Mason do with this force? Were the Indians prepared? What gave the first alarm?

7. Describe the battle. What was the result of it?

8. When did the next Indian war begin? What was this war called?

9. Of what tribe was Philip the sachem? Where was his fort?

10. What is said of the grandfather of Philip? What is said of Philip himself? Why was Philip an enemy to the English? What did he determine to do?

11. To effect his purpose, what did he do? How did this war compare with the Pequot war?

12. What were surprised? Who were killed? What did the inhabitants at Brookfield do? How long did the Indians surround this house? In what way did they attempt to set fire to the house?

13. At another time, where did the English troops follow the Indians? What tribe was this? In the fort and village, how many Indians were there supposed to be? What became of the fort, wigwams, and Indians?

14. When did the war end? What was the occasion? Where was Philip discovered? Who was with him? What did Captain Church order his soldiers to do?

15. Who attempted to shoot Philip as he fled? Why did he fail? Who did kill him?

Story.

1. Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, obeyed the Saviour's command, "Love your enemies," more truly, perhaps, than any other man of his time in New England. My story will relate an instance of this.

2. He had been driven, as you know, from Salem; he had wandered in winter through the wilderness, and at last had begun his new home and colony at Providence.

3. In the midst of all his persecutions, Roger Williams showed a kindly spirit towards his oppressors. He writes: "I did ever from my soul honor and love them, even when their judgment led them to afflict me." And now, with the

Pequot war, came the opportunity which was to prove the sincerity of this good man's profession.

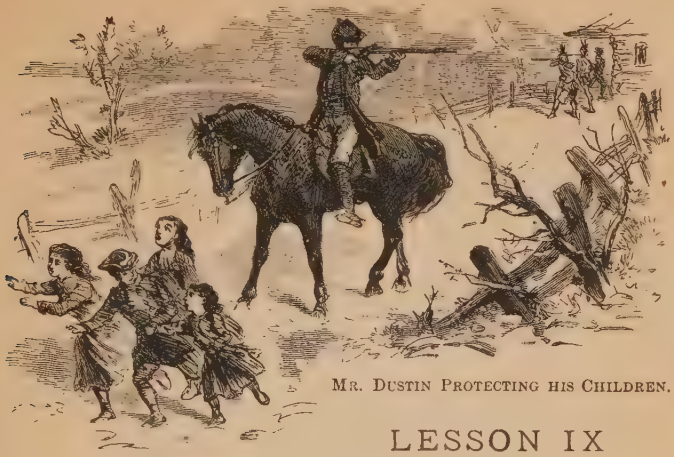
4. It was a time of terror and fear in New England. The infant was not safe in its cradle, nor the mother and children in their cottage. Even when at work the colonists carried their arms; and when gathered for worship, the muskets were stacked at the door, and a sentry was left to keep watch.

5. The country between the Connecticut River and Narragansett Bay was thickly peopled by Indian tribes. Of these, the Pequots, the Mohegans, and the Narragansetts were the most powerful. The Pequots, dreading the power of the English, tried to form a league with the other tribes, to drive the white man from their land.

6. The Indians were prompted by every motive of interest to join in this attempt. Who was there to intercede for the English with the savage foe? One man could do it; he knew their language; they loved and honored him.

7. But *would* he do it? Would Roger Williams plead for his persecutors? Yes; he had learned the beautiful lesson to "overcome evil with good." Alone, in a frail canoe, in a storm, and at the risk of his life, he visited the sachem of these tribes.

8. The Pequot messengers were there. They were fresh from the murder of one colonist — would they spare him who had come to thwart their designs of revenge? God restrained their wrath, and put a word in his mouth to which the savages listened, and the colonists were saved.



MR. DUSTIN PROTECTING HIS CHILDREN.

LESSON IX

King William's and Queen Anne's Wars.

1. Philip's war ended in 1676. The English people in America had now a period of rest. But it did not last long — another war came. It was called "*King William's War*," and began in 1690.

2. William was king of England. Louis XIV. was king of France. Louis declared war against William.

3. The people who had settled in that part of America now called the United States, were subjects of King William. The people in Canada had come from France, and were subjects of King Louis.

4. When Louis had declared war against William, he sent orders to his people in Canada to make war upon the English people, who had settled in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other places.

5. This war lasted seven years. Many Indians fought with the French, against the English. They frequently came down from Canada, sometimes in the midst of winter; they surprised towns in the dead of night, killed the inhabitants, and burned their houses.

6. One winter, in the month of February, a party of French and Indians came to *Schenectady*. This place lies sixteen miles west of Albany. They came in the dead of night: it was a cold and piercing night. The snow was deep, and still it was snowing fast; the people were all asleep. The place was burned, sixty of the inhabitants were slain, and many who escaped the Indian tomahawk were frozen to death.

7. This war ended in 1697. Peace lasted only five years. In 1702, Queen Anne ascended the throne of England, and in that same year war was again declared between France and England. It was called "*Queen Anne's War;*" and now the French in Canada and the English colonies in

America were once more engaged in fighting against each other.

8. The Indians in Canada assisted the French, and often came down with them upon the English, as they had done during King William's war. Several towns were burned, and much alarm and distress were caused.

9. The colonies which suffered the most, during this war, were those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

10. This war ended in 1713. It had lasted eleven years; but, like most other wars, little good was done by it.

Questions.

1. When did the Pequod war end? What is said of the state of the English people after this? Did peace last long? What was the war called which now succeeded? In what year did it begin?

2. Who was William? Who was Louis XIV.? Against whom did Louis declare war?

3. What people in America were subjects of King William? What people were subjects of King Louis?

4. After war was declared, what order did Louis send to his people in Canada?

5. How long did this war last? Who fought with the French? When did they come down from Canada? What did they do?

6. What place did they attack in February? What direction is Schenectady from Albany? How many miles? Was it a clear or a stormy

night? Were the inhabitants asleep or awake? What became of the place? How many of the people were killed? What befel many others?

7. When did the war end? When did Queen Anne ascend the throne of England? In what year was war declared between France and England? What was this war called? What people in America were now engaged against each other?

8. Who assisted the French in this war? In what manner did the French and Indians treat the English?

9. Which colonies suffered the most?

10. When did the war end? How long had it lasted? What good had it brought to pass?

Story.

1. One day, in the winter of 1697, the Indian war-whoop fell on the startled ears of Hannah Dustin and her family, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. She, with a young babe, was too ill to attempt to fly.

2. Mr. Dustin, at work in the field, had seen the Indians crossing the farm towards his dwelling. He mounted his horse, and, on reaching the house, took his little children and put them in the road, and told them to run, and he would soon follow.

3. By this time the Indians had arrived. He was obliged to leave Mrs. Dustin and the babe, and remounting his horse he fled. He soon came up with his little children, though they ran as fast as they were able. He looked back, and some of the Indians were coming — what should he do?

4. For a moment, he thought that he would take up the little boy or girl that he *loved best*, and flee. But which should

he choose? He loved them all, and he could not choose. He told them to run fast, and he would try to check the Indians.

5. He stopped his horse, and the children fled. He loaded his gun. The Indians soon came up; he fired, and again he fled. The Indians fired, but the balls touched him not, and touched not the children. God preserved them.

6. Again Mr. Dustin halted, and again loaded his gun; and when the Indians came up he fired, and they fired also. But the same kind Providence protected him, and at length he and all his little children safely reached a house, and the Indians went back.

7. The savages killed the baby, and carried Mrs. Dustin into captivity. They took also a boy and a nurse. The party were obliged to march many days through the forests, and at length reached a little island in the Merrimac River.

8. Hannah Dustin determined to escape. The boy whom the Indians had taken captive was named Samuel Leonardson, and came from Worcester. He now aided Mrs. Dustin in her plans. He had learned from the Indians how to scalp, and at night, when the Indian family who guarded them were asleep, Mrs. Dustin, the nurse, and the boy each took a tomahawk, and killing ten of the twelve Indians, made their escape to the nearest English settlement.

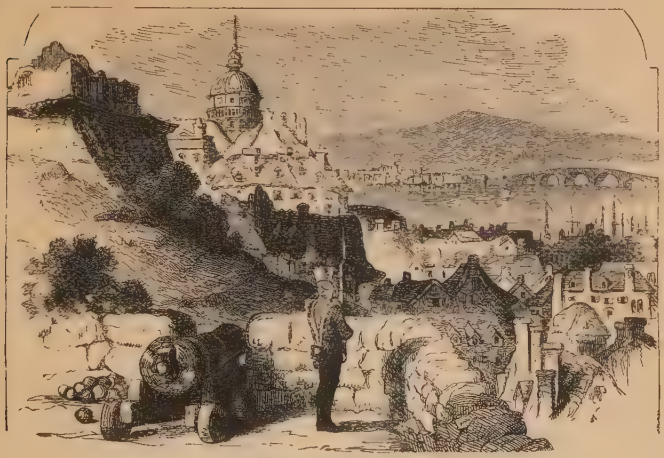
9. In February of 1704, during Queen Anne's war, a party of two hundred French and one hundred and forty-two Indians attacked the town of Deerfield, in Massachusetts. "With the aid of snow-shoes, they had walked on the crust all the way from Canada." On reaching the neighbor-

hood, they concealed themselves in a pine forest until after midnight, when they roused, with their fearful war-whoop, the slumbering villagers. A dreadful scene ensued; the village was burned, forty-seven were killed, and one hundred and twelve carried into captivity.

10. Among those doomed to this "winter's march through the wilderness," was Eunice Williams, the wife of the minister of Deerfield. Even amid the horrors of that night she had remembered her Bible, and secured it from the flames. It was now her greatest comfort. Her husband spoke with her of "the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," for they knew, she being too weak for the painful march, that an Indian tomahawk would soon separate them in this world.

11. The cruel savages put her to death, and carried her six children with them to Montreal. Among them was a little daughter, then seven years of age. Refusing all entreaties for her ransom, the Indians brought her up as one of their tribe. She became the wife of an Indian chief, and many years afterwards visited her friends in Deerfield. She wore the Indian dress and loved the Indian life; and, notwithstanding all the prayers of her Deerfield friends, "she returned to the fires of her own wigwam, and to the love of her own Mohawk children."

12. Mr. Williams was kept a prisoner for two years. At the end of this time he was permitted to return to Deerfield, with fifty-seven of his people. After this he preached for twelve years. He wrote an interesting account of his captivity in a book called "The Redeemed Captive."



VIEW OF QUEBEC.

LESSON X.

French and Indian War.

1. Queen Anne's war ended in 1713. From this date we shall pass rapidly on to the year 1756. In this latter year the "*French and Indian War*" began.

2. Between these two dates was a period of over forty years; and, during this time, the English colonies in America flourished. The inhabitants increased; agriculture was improved; commerce was extended; but manufactures did not flourish. The people in England were unwilling that the colonists should make cloth or hats, or hardly anything else.

in fact, because they wished the Americans to purchase all manufactured articles of them. Still the colonies flourished. In 1756, the thirteen colonies contained more than a million of inhabitants.

3. This year the French and Indian war began. On the other side of the Atlantic the war was carried on between England and France. In America, it was carried on between the English colonies and the French and Indians in Canada.

4. This was an important war. In former wars the English colonies had found it enough to defend their own territory. In this war they sent troops to Canada to attack the French there. The English troops numbered eight thousand men. They were commanded by General Wolfe.

5. The French troops were commanded by General Montcalm. September 13th, 1759, the two armies met near Quebec. A bloody battle ensued. General Wolfe was killed. General Montcalm was wounded, in consequence of which he died. The English were victorious, and the city of Quebec fell into their hands. This led the way to further success. All Canada was conquered; and since that time this part of America has been owned by the king of England. The war ended in 1763.

6. During this war the English colonists proved themselves to be a brave people. They spent much money, and at the close of the war they found themselves poor. They were not well treated by England. It was, after all, her war, and she ought to have paid them back the money which they had spent; but she would not do it, and they could not help themselves, because they had no power to compel her to do them justice.

Questions.

1. When did Queen Anne's war end? When did the French and Indian war begin?

2. How long was it between these two wars? What was the state of the English colonies during this period? What is said of their increase? What of agriculture? What of commerce? What of manufactures? Why were the people of England unwilling that Americans should manufacture? How many inhabitants did the colonies contain in 1756?

3. When did the war begin? Between whom was the war carried on, on the other side of the Atlantic? In America, between whom?

4. In former wars, what had the English colonies found it enough for themselves to do? In this war, where did they send troops? What number? Who commanded them?

5. Who commanded the French troops? When did the two armies meet? Near what place? What ensued? Who was killed? Who was wounded? What became of General Montcalm? Who were victorious? What city was taken? By whom? To what did this lead? What country was conquered? By whom has it been since owned? When did this war end?

6. During this war what did the English colonists prove themselves to be? What did they spend? What is said of them at the close of the war? Were they well treated by England? What ought she to have done? Did she pay them? Why could not they help themselves?

Story.

1. The capture of Quebec was an enterprise of great difficulty. The navigation of the St. Lawrence River was unsafe; the northern bank, for thirteen miles, was defended by cannon, batteries, armed boats, and entrenchments; the watchful and practised eye of the Indian guarded against surprises, and the citadel of Quebec itself, although held only by a small number of men, was one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

2. But the enterprise was undertaken by the brave General Wolfe. For two months his fleet and army occupied the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, watching in vain for an opportunity to surprise the French.

3. At length Wolfe discovered a little cove, just above the city, from which a steep and narrow path led up to the Heights of Abraham. This was the name given to a high plain which stretched north of the town.

4. He saw that these heights were not strongly guarded, and knew that if he could only get a sufficient number of men up that steep path he could capture the town. It was a desperate attempt, but he determined to make it.

5. He sent Captain Cook (afterwards the celebrated navigator) with some ships below the town, to deceive the French, by pretending that an attack was intended at that point.

6. Then, on the night of the 12th September, in boats with muffled oars, they rowed quietly up the river. As he passed from ship to ship, Wolfe spoke to those in the boat with him of the poet Gray, whose "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" had just been published. "I," said he, "would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French to-morrow;" and while the oars struck the river, as it rippled in the silence of the night air under the flowing tide, he repeated:*

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

7. The boats arrived safely at the cove, the men sprang ashore, and, aided by the roots and boughs of trees, clambered up the steep, and by daybreak were assembled on the heights of Abraham.

8. General Montcalm, the French commander, could scarcely credit his senses when he found the English had gained this favorable position. Hastily his army was mustered, and by ten o'clock the battle was begun. The English won it, but with the loss of the brave General Wolfe. He died in the moment of victory. Hearing the shouts "They fly! they fly!" he asked, "Who fly?" "The French," was the answer. "Now, God be praised!" exclaimed the dying soldier, "I die happy." General Montcalm was also mortally wounded, and when told that he could live but a few hours, replied, "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

* Bancroft.

BOSTON BOYS BEFORE GENERAL GAGE.

LESSON XI.

War of the Revolution.

1. The "*War of the Revolution*" began in 1775. It ended in the *Independence of America*.

2. Until this time the colonies in America were subject to the king of England. The country was settled by his subjects, and it was considered right, therefore, that he should govern it.

3. This the colonists were willing he should do, so long as his laws were just and good. They came

from England, and they loved the English people, and respected King George III.

4. But neither the king nor the people in England loved the Americans as much. They were at that time jealous of them. They feared that at some future period the Americans would become rich and powerful, and wish to separate from them.

5. The Americans were, indeed, prospering. They now amounted to more than three millions of people. The statesmen in England said they were growing too fast; they would soon become proud and independent. Something must be done to keep them in check.

6. At length it was resolved to *tax* the Americans. This would take away their money, and keep them poor. The first tax was imposed in 1764. In that year it was ordered that the Americans should pay a certain sum on all the sugar, indigo, coffee, etc., taken from England to America.

7. In 1765 the English Parliament went still farther, and passed an act, called the "*Stamp Act,*" that is, a duty or tax on every piece of paper used for notes, deeds, wills, etc. It was called the "Stamp Act" because each piece of paper had a stamp upon it, representing a crown. This act was very odious to the Americans. They thought it unjust, and they

resolved not to submit to it. The next year, 1766, the act was repealed. This filled the Americans with joy. They thought the king and Parliament would tax them no more.

8. But they were deceived. Not long after Parliament taxed them again in another way. They laid a tax on glass, paper, and *tea*. Several cargoes of tea were sent to America. It was to be sold in the colonies cheaper than people could buy it in England. But the Americans resolved that they would purchase none of it, because they would not pay the *tax* laid upon it.

9. King George aroused the anger of the people still more by sending over large bodies of soldiery to keep them in order. A great many of these troops were quartered in New York and Boston. They were hated by the people and constant riots took place.

10. One cargo of the tea sent over was shipped to Boston. On its arrival, the people resolved that it should not even be landed. To prevent the landing several persons assembled at the wharf, dressed like *Mohawk Indians*, and, going on board the ship, they took 342 chests of tea—the whole cargo—and *threw them into the sea*. This was in the year 1773.

Questions.

1. When did the war of the Revolution begin? Why was it so called?

2. Until this time, to whom were the colonists in America subject? By whom had the country been settled? What right had the king?

3. How long were the colonists willing the king should govern them? How did they regard the English people and the king?

4. How did the king and people in England regard the Americans? What did they fear?

5. and **6.** Were the Americans prosperous? What was their number? What did the statesmen of England say? What did they resolve to do? In what year was this? What was ordered this year?

7. What act was passed in 1765? What was meant by the Stamp Act? Why was it so called? What did the Americans think of this Act? What did they resolve about it? When was the Stamp Act repealed? How did the Americans feel about it? What did they think?

8. Did they think right? What did the king and Parliament soon after do? What articles did they tax? What did the people resolve about the tea sent over? Why?

9. How did the king further arouse the anger of the people? Where were these troops quartered? How were they regarded by the people?

10. To what place was one of the cargoes sent? When it arrived, what did the people resolve? What did they do with the tea? How were they dressed who threw the tea overboard? How many chests were thrown into the water? In what year was this?

Story.

1. Even the children of Boston were greatly excited by the presence of British troops among them.

2. In the winter the boys were in the habit of building

snow-hills and sliding down them to the pond on the common. The English soldiers, to tease them, would often beat down these hills.

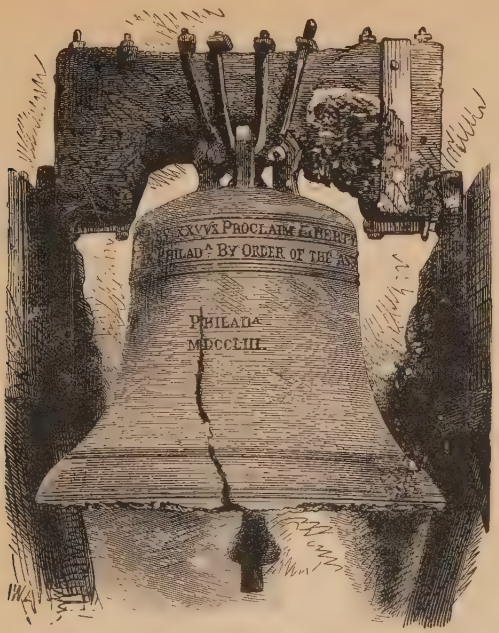
3. On one occasion, having rebuilt them, and finding, on their return from school, that they were again trodden down, several of the boys went to the captain and complained of his soldiers. The officer made light of it, and the soldiers became more troublesome than ever.

4. At last a deputation of some of the larger boys waited upon General Gage, the commander-in-chief, himself. He asked why so many children had called upon him. "We come, sir," said the tallest boy, "to demand satisfaction." "What!" said the General, "have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you to exhibit it here?"

5. "Nobody sent us, sir," replied the boy, while his eyes flashed and his cheeks reddened at being accused of rebellion; "we have never injured nor insulted your troops, but they have trodden down our snow-hills and broken the ice on our skating-grounds. We complained, and they called us young rebels, and told us to help ourselves if we could. We told the captain, and he laughed at us. Yesterday our works were destroyed the third time, and we will bear it no longer."

6. The nobler feelings of the General's heart were awakened, and, after gazing upon them in silent admiration for a moment, he turned to an officer by his side, and said, "The very children here draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe. You may go, my brave boys, and be assured, if my troops trouble you again, they shall be punished."

Lossing.



THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

LESSON XII.

War of the Revolution (*Continued*).

1. The destruction of the tea at Boston and other places sorely vexed the people in England; and the king and Parliament sent ten thousand more soldiers to America, to keep the colonists in greater subjection.

2. The same year men were sent from eleven of the colonies to Philadelphia, to consult as to what should be done. This was called the "Continental Congress." They agreed that no more goods should be brought from England, and none sent thither, until the king should treat the Americans more justly. This was the first general Congress ever held in America. The men who composed it were distinguished for their courage and wisdom.

3. The English soldiers sent to America were stationed at Boston. They were commanded by General Gage.

4. The Americans had stored some provisions, powder, and ball at Concord, eighteen miles north of Boston. These General Gage determined to destroy. For this purpose he sent eight hundred soldiers to Concord. These troops were commanded by Major Pitcairn, an English officer.

5. On reaching Lexington, on their way to Concord, some American people, inhabitants of Lexington, were seen standing near the meeting-house, with their guns. Major Pitcairn, riding up to them, cried out, "Disperse, ye rebels!" and when they would not disperse, he ordered his soldiers to fire, and eight were killed and others wounded.

6. This is called the "*Battle of Lexington.*" The blood here shed was the first blood shed in the War of the Revolution. The battle took place April 19th, 1775. The war, from this time, began. On the 17th of June another battle was fought. This is called the "*Battle of Bunker Hill.*" Bunker Hill is in the vicinity of Boston.

7. This was a hard-fought battle. The Americans had only one hundred and fifteen killed and three hundred wounded. The British had more than two hundred killed, and more than eight hundred wounded. This was a great difference; but the Americans did not fire till the British were close at hand, and then they took good aim. General Putnam told the American soldiers how to manage. "Powder and ball are scarce," said he, "and you must not *waste* them. Don't fire till you can see the *whites* of their eyes — fire *low* — fire at their *waistbands.* You are all marksmen," said he; "you could kill a squirrel at a hundred yards. Take good aim — pick off the *handsome coats.*" This they did, and the enemy fell by scores.

8. At length, however, the Americans were obliged to retreat, because they had used all their powder and ball. The battle showed the British what Yankees could do.

9. On the 2d of July, General Washington arrived at Cambridge, near Boston, and took command of the American army. He was appointed commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress. He proved to be a great general, and was afterwards called the "Father of his country."

10. The next year, 1776, on the 4th day of July, the thirteen American colonies were declared "free and independent." This declaration was made by the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia. Mr. Jefferson, afterwards President of the United States, wrote the declaration. All the members of Congress signed it. This was a great event, because it declared to the world that the Americans were determined to be free.

Questions.

1. How did the people in England feel about the destruction of the tea? How many soldiers were sent to America? For what purpose? In what year was this?

2. In what year did the Continental Congress meet? How many colonies sent delegates? Where did they meet? What did they agree upon? What is said of this Congress? For what were the men who composed it distinguished?

3. Where were the English soldiers sent to America stationed? Who commanded them?

4. Where had the Americans placed provisions, powder, and ball?

Which way is Concord from Boston? How many miles? How many soldiers did General Gage send to destroy the provisions, powder, etc.? Who commanded them? Who was Major Pitcairn?

5. At what place did they meet some of the Americans with guns? What did Major Pitcairn bid these people do? Did they obey? What did he then bid his soldiers do? How many were killed?

6. What was this battle called? What is said of the blood here shed? In what year did this take place? In what month? On what day? When did the war begin? When the battle of Bunker Hill? Where is Bunker Hill?

7. How many Americans were killed in this battle? How many were wounded? How many of the British were killed? How many wounded? What did General Putnam tell the American soldiers?

8. Why were the Americans obliged to retreat? What did this battle show?

9. When did General Washington take command of the American army? Who appointed him commander-in-chief? What did he prove to be? What was he afterwards called?

10. When were the American colonies declared to be free and independent? By whom? Who wrote the Declaration? Who signed it? Why was this a great event?

Story.

1. The Continental Congress was assembled in the old State-House in Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence lay before them. Carefully for four days they considered and discussed this important paper.

2. At last, on the 4th of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, they decided, by an unanimous vote, to adopt it. It was a moment of solemn interest. "Thousands of anxious citizens

had gathered in the streets of Philadelphia, for it was known that the final decision was to be made on that day. From the hour when Congress met in the morning, the old bellman had been in the steeple. He placed a boy at the door below, to give him notice when the announcement should be made. As hour succeeded hour, the old man shook his head, and said, 'They will never do it! they will never do it!' Suddenly, a loud shout came up from below, and there stood the boy, clapping his hands, and shouting, 'Ring! Ring!' Grasping the iron tongue of the old bell, backward and forward he hurled it a hundred times, its loud voice proclaiming 'Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.'* The excited multitude in the streets responded with loud acclamations, and with cannon-peals, bonfires, and illuminations, the patriots testified their joy that night in the quiet city of Penn."

* This was a text from the Bible engraved on the rim of the bell.

THE OLD STATE-HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

LYDIA DARRACH.

LESSON XIII.

War of the Revolution (*Continued*).

1. Congress declared the colonies free and independent July 4th, 1776. The war, however, lasted for several years; and, during this period, the Americans contended nobly to effect their independence, and to drive the British from the country.

2. In the fall of 1776, a deep gloom overspread the land. General Washington's army was reduced to three thousand men. He was obliged to retreat from Long Island into New Jersey, and afterwards into Pennsylvania. During this retreat, the army suffered the greatest hardships. The soldiers had poor provisions, and not enough even of them. They had few blankets and few shoes. The ground over which they passed was often stained with their blood.

3. In December, however, the prospect brightened. General Washington and his army returned into New Jersey, and there fought the "*battle of Trenton.*" In this battle the Americans took a thousand prisoners. These prisoners were "Hessians." They came from a place called Hesse, in Germany.

4. The next year — that is, in 1777 — in September, was fought the "*battle of Brandywine,*" in Delaware. Another battle was fought in October. This was the "*battle of Germantown,*" six miles from Philadelphia. In both these battles the Americans were defeated.

5. The season was now growing late. After the battle of Germantown, the British army retired to Philadelphia, where they spent the winter. The

American army passed the winter twenty miles from Philadelphia.

6. This was a trying winter for the American army. Three thousand were sick at one time. Once they were in danger of famine. The soldiers were obliged to lie in their tents without blankets; and to walk in the snow, and on frozen ground, without shoes.

Questions.

1. When was independence declared? Did the war continue after this? Why did the Americans fight?

2. What is said of the state of things in the fall of 1776? To what number was the American army reduced? Where was General Washington obliged to retreat? Did the army suffer? For what?

3. When did things become brighter? What battle was fought? How many prisoners were taken by the Americans? What were they called? From what country did they come?

4. When was the battle of Brandywine fought? Where is Brandywine? When the battle of Germantown? Where is Germantown? What was the success of the Americans in these battles?

5. Where did the British army spend the winter? Where the American army?

6. What is said of the American army this winter? How many were sick at one time? Of what were they in danger? From what other causes did they suffer?

Story.

1. After the battle of Germantown the British army was in Philadelphia. The Americans had retired to White Marsh, a few miles distant from the city.

2. Whilst here, an attempt was made by the British to surprise Washington in his camp. It was frustrated by a Quaker woman named Lydia Darrach.

3. Lydia lived in Philadelphia, and at her house the Adjutant-General of the British army had his quarters, and here consultations were frequently held by the commanding officers.

4. One evening the General ordered Lydia to prepare a room for the reception of some gentlemen who were to meet him on business; adding, in a decis'ive tone, "and be sure, Lydia, your family are all in bed at an early hour." His manner impressed her with the feeling that something of importance was intended, but she obeyed his orders; her family were asleep, and she, after admitting the officers, retired without undressing to her own bed.

5. The feeling that evil designs against her country were plotting made her so restless, that at length she arose, and stole, barefooted, to the door of the room in which the council was sitting. There she heard an order from General Howe for the troops in Philadelphia to march out and surprise and attack Washington's camp at White Marsh.

6. At early dawn Lydia arose, and, with a prayer for guidance and protection, went to General Howe, the chief

General of the British army, and told him she wished to go to Frankford Mills for flour, and asked him to give her leave to pass the British troops. This he readily did.

7. Leaving her meal-bag at Frankford, she pressed on through the snow, for it was a cold December morning, towards Washington's camp. Meeting an American officer, she told him the precious secret, and then, hurrying back to Frankford, took up her flour, and reached Philadelphia without any suspicions being aroused.

8. That night she saw the troops depart, on what she felt was a fruitless errand; and so it proved, for in a few days they returned, having accomplished nothing, and feeling very much vexed.

9. The Adjutant-General of course called Lydia Darrach to account. He asked if "any of her family were up on the night previous to the day on which the troops left the city?" she replied, "No, they all retired at eight o'clock." "It is very strange," said the officer; "you, I know, Lydia, were asleep, for I knocked at your door three times before you heard me, yet it is certain we were betrayed: — on arriving, we found Washington so prepared at every point, that we have been compelled to march back without injuring our enemy, like a parcel of fools."

ESCAPE OF GENERAL PUTNAM.

LESSON XIV.

War of the Revolution (*Continued*).

1. In the autumn of 1777 an event took place which spread great joy throughout America. This was the "*Battle of Saratoga.*" Saratoga lies north of Albany, in the State of New York. A part of the American army was near this place. It was commanded by General Gates.

2. Towards this place a British army came from Canada. It was commanded by General Burgoyne. Here, in October, 1777, these two armies met. A

battle ensued. The Americans were victorious. The whole British army surrendered, and became prisoners. They amounted to five thousand and seven hundred men. This surrender took place on the seventeenth day of the month.

3. When the news of it reached Europe, the king of France decided to come out openly as the friend of America, acknowledge her independence, and help her to fight for it. From this time until the end of the war a great many brave French officers and soldiers came over to this country and fought under General Washington.

4. The next year, 1778, in June, was fought the "*Battle of Monmouth.*" Monmouth lies sixty-four miles from Philadelphia. It was a severe contest. The day was so hot that the tongues of the soldiers swelled out of their mouths. At the end of the battle the Americans remained masters of the field.

5. In the following year, 1779, a party of British, under General Tryon, came into Connecticut, and plundered New Haven, where Yale College is situated. They burned Fairfield and Norwalk, and some other places. Fairfield was burned just at evening. A thunder-storm came up at the same time, and added greatly to the horrors of the scene.

6. From his expedition to Connecticut, General Tryon was brought back by the news of the capture of Stony Point. This was a very famous exploit. It was planned by Washington and executed by General Wayne. Stony Point was a strong fort on the west bank of the Hudson. It was important because it commanded King's Ferry, and by this ferry the great road between New England and the Middle States crossed the Hudson. On three sides Stony Point was protected by the river, and on the fourth it could only be reached by a narrow cause way across a marsh.

7. On the evening of the fifteenth of July, General Wayne formed his army, about a mile and a half below the Point. All the dogs in the neighborhood had been killed to prevent their giving the alarm. The watchword had been obtained from a negro, who was in the habit of going into the fort to sell fruit, and, strangely enough, this night it was, "The fort 's our own."

8. Towards midnight, the troops were put in motion : the sentinels at the causeway hearing the watchword from the negro-guide, were seized and silenced before they could give the alarm. Then, in two separate columns, the Americans marched on to the

fort. After a short but brave resistance, Colonel Johnson, with his garrison, surrendered prisoners of war. Before daybreak, General Wayne had sent to the commander-in-chief the following report:

"STONY POINT, 16th July, 1779.

"DEAR GENERAL:

"The fort and garrison, with Colonel Johnson, are ours: our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free. Yours, most sincerely,

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

Questions.

1. What event spread great joy throughout America? Where is Saratoga? Who commanded this part of the American army?

2. From what place did the British come? Who commanded them? When did the two armies meet? What followed? Who were victorious? Who surrendered? How many surrendered? On what day did this take place?

3. What effect had the news upon the French king? Who came to this country after this event? What did they do for America?

4. In what year was the battle of Monmouth fought? What month? How far is Monmouth from Philadelphia? What is said of the day on which this battle was fought? Who gained the advantage?

5. When did a party of the British come into Connecticut? What city did they plunder? What town did they burn? At what time in the day was Fairfield burned? What circumstance added to the horrors of the scene?

6. What recalled General Tryon from Connecticut? Who planned this exploit? Who executed it? Where is Stony Point? Why was it an important fort? How was it protected?

7. When did General Wayne approach it? What precautions had he taken? How did the Americans possess themselves of the watch-word? What was it that night?

8. At what hour did the troops advance? What did they do to the sentinels? How then did they proceed? What was the result? In what words did General Wayne report it to General Washington?

Stories.

1. Soon after the British had burned Norwalk, they marched to Horseneck. This place lies on Long Island Sound, about thirty miles from New York. General Putnam was stationed at Horseneck, with one hundred and fifty men and two cannon. The British amounted to fifteen hundred men.

2. General Putnam was a bold man. He placed his cannon on a hill, near the meeting-house, and as the British advanced the cannon were fired. At length, the enemy came so near that he told his men to escape into a swamp near by.

3. He himself was on horseback. It seemed impossible that he should escape. The hill was so steep that no horse could go down it, except in the direction in which the British were approaching.

4. Putnam bethought himself. He had but a moment to think. He saw some stone steps. There were one hundred of them. The people had laid them in order to ascend the hill to the meeting-house.

5. It is life or death, thought Putnam, and down he rode. On came the British. They were sure of him. But when they arrived at the spot they saw Putnam galloping at a

distance from the hill. They were afraid to follow down the steps — they sent some bullets after him; but one, however, touched him, and that one went only through his hat.

6. During the summer of 1779, an attempt was made to capture General Washington. His headquarters were then at West Point, on the Hudson, sixty miles above New York.

7. Not far from this place a gentleman lived whom General Washington frequently visited. He had been a Tory, but *now* pretended to be a real friend to America.

8. One day General Washington was at his house. "Will you do me the favor, General," said he, "to dine with me to-morrow afternoon?" "With all my heart," said General Washington. "Come at two," said he; "please be punctual; and for once, General, leave your guard at home: come like a real friend."

9. The next day, at *one o'clock*, General Washington mounted his horse, and, taking a by-road, in half an hour came to the house. The gentleman was glad to see him. "You are quite punctual," said he, "and all alone?" "Yes," replied the General, "no one with me."

10. Dinner was not yet ready. General Washington and the gentleman took a walk abroad. At some distance they saw a party of horsemen approaching. "What can this mean?" asked Washington. The troop came nearer — they were dressed in *British* uniform. "Bless me!" said Washington, "what can this mean?" at the same time looking at his friend.

11. "Oh!" said the gentleman, "they seem to be a party of light horse. I believe they are *British;* but they probably mean no harm." General Washington stood calm and collected. In a few minutes they came up, and the party dismounted.

12. As they approached, the gentleman stepped up to General Washington, and, tapping him on the shoulder, said, "*General, you are my prisoner.*" "No!" said General Washington, "*you are mine.* These, sir, are *my* men. I directed them to put on *British* uniform — I directed them to be here *before your party arrived.* You are *my* prisoner. And now, soldiers,' said he, "take this *false friend* to the American camp."

13. He was accordingly taken to the American camp. But General Washington humanely forgave him, and released him upon condition that he should leave the country forever.

14. I shall only add that this man had been bribed to act the part he did, by the promise of an immense sum of money. General Washington suspected mischief by his being requested to come *precisely at two o'clock*, and to come *without his guard.* Who this gentleman was I know not, but the story, it is believed, is true.

ESCAPE OF SERGEANT CHAMPE.

LESSON XV.

War of the Revolution (*Continued*).

1. We shall now hasten rapidly to the conclusion of the war. After the year 1779 the most important battles were fought in the southern colonies.

2. In August, 1780, occurred the "*Battle of Camden*," in South Carolina. Camden lies one hundred and twenty miles north-west from Charleston. It was a bloody battle, and the Americans were defeated with great loss.

3. A short time before the battle of Camden, a party of British entered New Jersey and wickedly burned several villages. At one place, called "Connecticut Farms," a British soldier walked up to the windows of the minister's house and shot his wife in the midst of her little family.

4. In July an encouraging event occurred. This was the arrival at Rhode Island of a fleet of men-of-war from France, with six thousand French soldiers, to help the Americans in the war.

5. In September a very base plot was discovered, which came wellnigh ruining America. This was no other than a plan to deliver West Point into the hands of the British. This plan was formed by General Arnold, who commanded at West Point, and Major André, a British officer. But General Washington discovered the plot, and defeated it. Arnold escaped, but André was taken and hung as a spy. Arnold was a traitor, and forever disgraced his name.

Questions.

1. After the year 1779, where was the war chiefly carried on?

2. In what year did the battle of Camden occur? In what State is Camden? How far from Charleston? Which way? What is said of this battle?

3. What is said of a party of British who entered New Jersey a little before the battle of Camden? What took place at Connecticut Farms?

4. What force arrived in America, in July, to help on the war? How many men came from France?

5. What plot was discovered in September? What was the design of this plot? Who formed it? Who discovered and defeated it? What became of Arnold? What of André? What was Arnold?

Story.

1. The importance of the position which Arnold commanded at West Point was very well understood by the British. They secretly offered him thirty thousand pounds sterling to deliver it into their hands.

2. Arnold had been tried for misconduct some time before, and, by order of a court-martial, had been reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief. This he so much resented, that in anger he left the army, and determined upon revenge.

3. It was then that he had applied for the command at West Point. Washington, unsuspicious of evil, had given it to him. No sooner had he taken the command of this post, than he wrote to the British general in New York, to send some one with whom he might arrange a plan for the delivery of it into the enemy's hands.

4. The British general revealed the secret to Major André, a young officer in the British army, who sailed up the river in a sloop-of-war called the *Vulture*. On his arrival at Haverstraw, some eighteen miles below West Point, he and Arnold had an interview, under cover of night, and there did the infamous American general agree to deliver up the fortress.

5. A merciful Providence, however, defeated the plan. André attempted to return to New York by land; on the way he was seized by three American soldiers, to whom he offered all he had to be released. But they were not to be bribed. They took him to an American officer in the neighborhood, and by him he was delivered to Washington.

6. André was in the morning of life — "fair, graceful, and accomplished." But for this one deed of infamy his character was without reproach. It was painful for the court-martial which tried him to condemn him, but he was a spy, and they felt obliged by their oath to pronounce him guilty. It was painful for Washington to sign his death-warrant — but this duty required.

7. That was a sorrowful day throughout the American camp when André was hung. But, according to the rules of war, it could not be otherwise. It would not do to pardon him: all knew this — all felt it; yet many were the tears which were shed by officers and soldiers when the noble and manly form of André ascended the scaffold. Had it been Arnold, no tears would have been shed. But a mysterious Providence suffered that guilty man to escape. He fled to New York, and entered the British service to fight against his country.

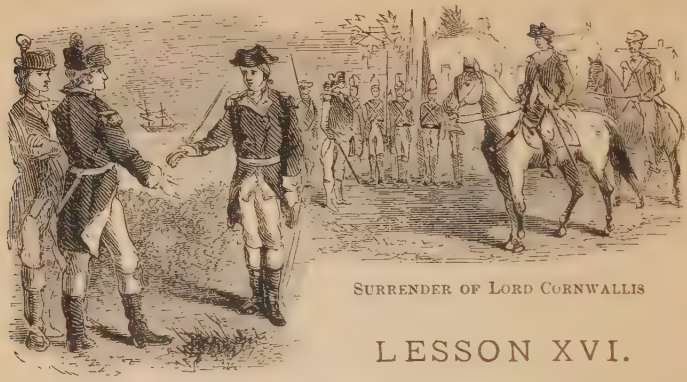
8. Before André's death Washington was bent on taking Arnold, and, could he have effected this, he might, perhaps, have secured the pardon of André.

9. Washington sent for an officer by the name of Major Lee. "Lee," said he, as that officer entered, "read these papers — they will inform you of a plan, by which I hope to take Arnold and save André." When Major Lee had finished reading the papers, Washington inquired, "Do you know a man who is qualified — one who can be trusted?" Lee thought, and replied, he did. His name was Champe; he was a sergeant; he was honest, and brave, and persevering. "Well," said Washington, "go and tell him the plan; tell him of the trust reposed in him; tell him of the danger; tell him that I will reward him."

10. Champe hesitated, but at length consented, and that very night was on his way towards New York, urging forward a fleet horse to escape, if possible, any who might pursue him as a deserter. Champe was pursued by a party hastily formed for that purpose. He had been seen secretly leaving the camp; the officer of the day took him for a deserter. Lee could not reveal the secret, and as Champe had the start, he bid the party take him if they could.

11. Champe went as on the wings of the wind. In the morning the pursuing party saw him at a distance, and pressed on with redoubled speed. Champe saw them coming, and rode on still more rapidly; on arriving at the river he leaped from his horse into the water, swam to a boat, on board of which he was taken to a British vessel, and conveyed to New York.

12. Here he discovered where Arnold lodged, and contrived a plan to seize him and convey him, some dark night, across the Hudson, where Lee was to be in readiness to conduct him to Washington. Before the time arrived, however, Arnold was safe. He had suddenly and, to Champe, unexpectedly, changed his quarters, in order to go on board a vessel sailing with troops to Virginia.



SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS

LESSON XVI.

War of the Revolution (*Concluded*).

1. On the 19th of October, 1781, the great "*Battle of Yorktown*" was fought. Yorktown is a small village on York River, in Virginia.

2. In this battle Lord Cornwallis commanded the British; General Washington commanded the Americans. Everything was at stake. If the Americans should prove victorious in *this* battle, they would be free and independent.

3. They *were* victorious. Seven thousand British soldiers laid down their arms, and Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to General Washington.

4. Great was the joy throughout America, when the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis was received The tidings reached Philadelphia, where

Congress was assembled, at midnight on the 23d. They fell upon the startled ears of the slumbering inhabitants in the watchman's cry, "Past two o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken."

5. While things were going on so prosperously for the Americans at Yorktown, a sad event took place in Connecticut. General Arnold came from New York, in a vessel, with troops — took Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold. The American troops in this latter fort were cruelly put to death, and New London was burned.

6. The war now ended. The treaty of peace between England and the United States was signed on the 3d of September, 1783. Two months later the American army was disbanded, and on the 23d of December General Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American armies.

Questions.

1 and **2.** When did the battle of Yorktown take place? Where is Yorktown? In this battle, who commanded the armies?

3 and **4.** Who were victorious? How many British soldiers laid down their arms? What is said of this triumph?

5. What sad event took place about this time in Connecticut? What troops were butchered? What town was burned?

6. When was peace made? When was the American army disbanded? When did General Washington resign his commission?

Story.

1. Thus ended a long and distressing war. The Americans had suffered much. Many a brave soldier and brave officer had gone to their graves. But the people were now free and independent.

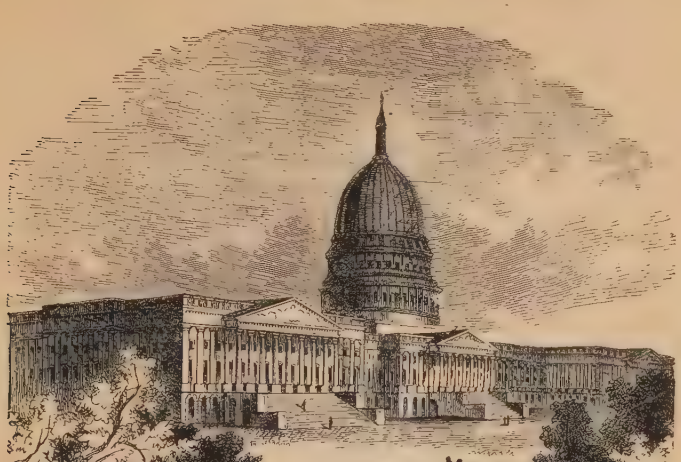
2. General Washington had done himself immortal honor, and so had the brave men who had fought under him.

3. It was a trying time when General Washington took leave of the army. The soldiers loved him, and many a tear was shed when he bade them adieu.

4. It was a trying time, too, when he took leave of his officers. He met them at New York. He entered the room where they were. He called for a glass of wine, and while he held it in his hand, and before he drank it, he said, "Companions in arms! with love and gratitude I now take my leave of you. May your latter days be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

5. Taking them by the hand, he bade them farewell. They followed him to the side of the Hudson, and as he entered the boat which was to convey him away, tears rolled down his cheeks and down theirs.

6. Another trying hour soon came. He appeared in the Hall of Congress, and laid his commission upon the table. This was the greatest and noblest act of his life. Men generally feel reluctant to surrender power: he did it with pleasure — did it nobly; and having done it, hastened to his house at Mount Vernon, in Virginia.



THE CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON.

LESSON XVII.

Establishing the Government.

1. By the treaty of peace the United States was acknowledged as one of the independent nations of the earth. The next step was to establish a government.

2. September 17th, 1787, the "*Federal Constitution*" was adopted. A constitution is a body of rules by which a people are governed. It was called

"*Federal*" because the several States *confederated* or *united* together to adopt it.

3. General Washington was elected the first President. John Adams was elected Vice-President.

4. On the 30th April, 1789, General Washington was inducted into office, in the presence of Congress and of a multitude of spectators.

5. General Washington continued in office eight years. Under his administration the United States, as they were now called, greatly flourished; and when he retired, it was said of him, "That he was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

6. In 1797, General Washington declined being President again. John Adams was now chosen President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

7. The state of the country, at the time Mr. Adams was elected President, was prosperous; but soon after France threatened to make war upon the United States.

8. War being expected, Congress ordered an army to be raised, and appointed General Washington to command it. The difficulty, however, was settled, and the army reduced.

9. On the 14th December, 1799, General Washington died. This event filled the country with gloom. Every one felt that he himself had sustained a great loss.

10. In 1800, the city of Washington became the seat of government. Before this time, Congress had met in the city of Philadelphia.

11. In 1801, Mr. Adams's term of office as President expired, and Thomas Jefferson was chosen President in his room. Aaron Burr was chosen Vice-President.

Questions.

1. The war being over, what right had the people?

2. When was the Federal Constitution adopted? What is a constitution? Why was it called Federal?

3. Who was elected first President? Who Vice-President?

4. When was General Washington inducted into office?

5. How long did he continue in office? Did the country flourish while he was President? What was said of him when he retired?

6. When was John Adams chosen President? Who was chosen Vice-President?

7. What was the state of the country at this time? What nation soon after threatened the United States with war?

8. What did Congress do upon this? Whom did they appoint to command the army? What took place, however?

9. When did General Washington die? What is said of this event?

10. When did the city of Washington become the seat of government?

11. When was Mr. Jefferson chosen President? Who was chosen Vice-President?

Story.

1. When General Washington left his peaceful and beautiful home at Mount Vernon to become the President of the United States, he bore with him the best wishes of his neighbors and friends.

2. All along his course many "rose up to call him blessed." At Trenton, over the little stream rendered memorable by the campaign of 1776, was thrown an arch, wreathed with garlands of flowers and laurels, and on it, in large gilt letters, the inscription, "*The Defender of the Mothers will be the Protector of the Daughters.*"

3. Matrons, and maidens, and children came forth to meet him, bearing baskets and garlands of flowers to scatter at his feet. He approached New York, then the seat of government, in a barge of thirteen oars, accompanied by boats gaily decorated and bands of music, and when he landed at Murray's wharf, the roar of cannon and joyful acclamations of the multitude rent the air.

4. On the 13th of April, the ceremony of inauguration took place. On the balcony of the old Federal Hall, Chancellor Livingstone administered to Washington the oath by which he swore to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The glad shouts of the people testified the feelings with which

they regarded their first President. This ceremony over, they went in procession to St. Paul's Church, and there prayed for God's blessing on the new government.

5. At the close of the War of the Revolution, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston had not as many people in them as some cities now in States which, then, had not a single inhabitant. The western portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia were still a wilderness. The solitary hunter's cabin, or frontier fort, stood where now rise the spires of Utica, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Wheeling.

6. An historian, speaking of Washington, the "new seat of government," in 1801, calls it "a little village in the midst of the woods."

7. Farther west, the hunter's rifle or the stroke of the pioneer's axe alone awoke the echoes of the forest Now, fair towns and cities adorn the west, and new villages are almost daily springing up along the borders of the great rivers and beautiful lakes and the tracks of the numerous railways.

BURNING OF THE "PHILADELPHIA."

LESSON XVIII.

Thomas Jefferson, President.

1. In 1801, Mr. Jefferson became President of the United States. He continued in office eight years.

2. In 1804, a sad event took place. This was a duel, which was fought between Colonel Burr, Vice-President of the United States, and General Hamilton, who was a highly distinguished man, and much respected by many people in the United States. General Hamilton was killed.

3. In 1805, peace was made between the United States and Tripoli, a country in Africa, lying in the Mediterranean Sea. The Tripolitans and other Barbary pirates had done much injury to the Americans, by capturing vessels belonging to American merchants, and selling their crews into slavery.

4. In 1806, Colonel Burr, who had killed General Hamilton, attempted to set up a new government in the southern part of the United States. He intended that New Orleans should be his seat of government. But his plan was discovered, and he was tried for treason. Almost every one believed him guilty; but his crime could not be proved, and he was released.

5. About this time, 1806, France and England were at *war* with each other; and both did all in their power to injure the United States. They were very jealous of the people here, and tried to provoke a quarrel with them.

6. In 1807, June 22d, a British frigate, called the *Leopard*, attacked the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and killed three men. The attack was made, because, it was said by the British, that on board the *Chesapeake* were some of their men. This attack roused the Americans, and things began to look like war.

7. On the 2d of July, Mr. Jefferson issued a proclamation, forbidding ships of war from England to enter harbors of the United States, till England should make satisfaction for the attack upon the *Chesapeake*.

8. At this time, Mr. Monroe, who was afterwards President of the United States, was Minister to England. He was instructed to demand satisfaction of the English government.

9. As difficulties, however, seemed to increase, Mr. Jefferson summoned Congress to meet at Washington, October 27th, to determine what was best to be done. When Congress met it was deemed prudent to equip one hundred thousand of the militia, to build eighty or ninety gunboats, and to build and repair fortifications.

10. After a little time, these measures were thought insufficient. On the 22d of December, therefore, an embargo was laid on all vessels in port, by which they were forbidden to depart.

11. But even the embargo failed to obtain the required satisfaction from England. It was, therefore, repealed March 1, 1809; and, at the same time, a non-intercourse law was passed, by which it was ordained that no more trade, with England or France, should be carried on, till difficulties were settled.

12. Such was the state of things on the 4th of March, 1809, when Mr. Jefferson retired from office. James Madison was chosen to succeed him as President, and George Clinton was elected Vice-President.

Questions.

1. When did Mr. Jefferson become President of the United States? How long did he continue in office?

2. In 1804, what sad event took place? Who was killed?

3. In 1805, what peace was made? Where is Tripoli? What injury had the people of that country done?

4. In 1806, what did Colonel Burr attempt to do? What place was to be the capital of his government? Why was he released?

5. What is said of France and England in 1806? How did they treat the United States? Why did they treat them thus?

6. What took place in 1807? Why was this attack made? How did the Americans feel about this?

7. When did Mr. Jefferson issue a proclamation? What did the proclamation forbid?

8. Who was minister to England? What was he directed to do?

9. Whom did Mr. Jefferson call together? Why? Where? What did Congress do?

10. When was the embargo laid? What is meant by an embargo?

11. Did the embargo answer the purpose for which it was laid? What became of it? What was enacted in its place? What did the non-intercourse law order?

12. When did Mr. Jefferson retire from office? Who succeeded him? Who became Vice-President?

Story.

1. From the close of the war the pirates of the Barbary States had ill-treated merchant vessels from America whenever they entered the Mediterranean. Those vessels were often taken, their cargoes were plundered, and the crews sold into slavery.

2. In 1803, Commodore Preble was sent with a fleet to chastise the people of Tripoli. Shortly after he had sailed, Captain Bainbridge was sent in the frigate *Philadelphia* to assist him. On the arrival of the latter, a piratical vessel from Tripoli was chased by her into the harbor of that town. Unfortunately, the *Philadelphia* grounded; and Captain Bainbridge and his crew were taken and carried to Tripoli, where they were loaded with irons, and thrust into a dungeon.

3. Lieutenant Decatur, afterwards Commodore Decatur, was at this time with Commodore Preble. Desirous of distinguishing himself, he obtained leave to take a boat called a Xebec, and with twenty men, to sail for the *Philadelphia*, in order to set her on fire and thus prevent her falling into the hands of the pirates.

4. It was now night. Many Tripolitans had been placed on board the *Philadelphia*, as a guard; and as the Xebec approached, they cried, "Who is there?" A man on board the Xebec, who could speak in the language of the people of Tripoli, replied—"We 've no anchor. Let us make fast to the frigate, or we shall be blown away."

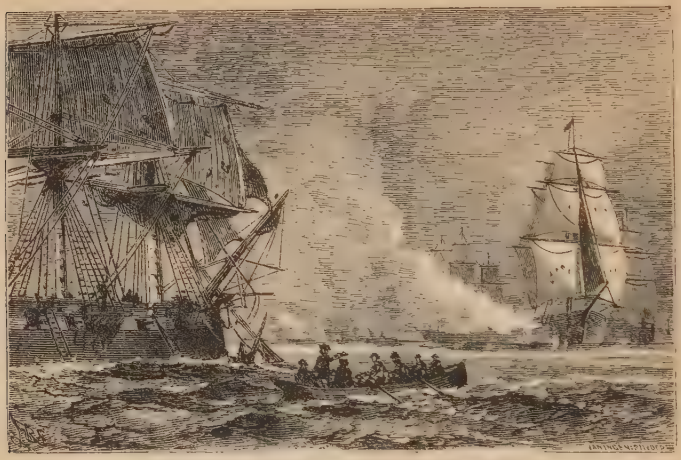
5. "You may make fast to the *hawser*," said they, "till we can ask leave of the Admiral." The hawser is a kind of

rope, or cable. This being done, a boat put off from the *Philadelphia* to ask permission of the admiral for the boat to be made fast to the frigate.

6. No sooner had the boat gone, however, than Lieutenant Decatur and his men leaped on board the *Philadelphia*. The Tripolitans, though taken by surprise, attempted resistance; but the bravery of the Americans carried everything before it. The enemy was routed, in a few moments, on every deck. Some were killed and wounded, and a great many plunged into the sea, to swim for their lives.

7. The ship was now in the possession of the Americans, and it remained to destroy her at once. For this, every preparation had been duly made. Instantly, parties of the assailants dispersed themselves through all parts of the vessel, and set her on fire in many places. The flames rose so rapidly, that the Americans could hardly escape the fire: but they exerted themselves, and got clear off, with little or no injury. The enemy's batteries, at length fully aroused, thundered ineffectually, whilst the little American vessel sailed triumphantly out of the port. The frigate burned to the water's edge. A more daring or better executed achievement scarcely adorns the naval annals of any country. Decatur's reputation at once reached a very high point.

8. I will only add, that in consequence of the burning of the *Philadelphia*, the sufferings of Captain Bainbridge and his crew were much increased. But, not long after, the war was brought to a close by General Eaton, and a treaty of peace was made, by which all American prisoners were released.



COMMODORE PERRY LEAVING HIS FLAGSHIP.

LESSON XIX.

War with England.

1. Mr. Madison became President on the 4th of March, 1809, and continued in office eight years.

2. The difficulties between the United States and England, which began while Mr. Jefferson was President, still continued, and became still more serious. Some attempts were made to settle them, but without effect.

3. In May, 1811, these difficulties were much increased by an attack of a British sloop-of-war, called the *Little Belt*, upon the American frigate *President*.

This was an unprovoked attack, and filled the Americans with just indignation.

4. In this state of things, Mr. Madison assembled Congress. That body met in November, and on the 4th of June following (1812) declared war against England.

5. This declaration of war gave offence to many American citizens, especially in New England. They thought it unnecessary. They held the opinion that the difficulties might have been settled without resorting to arms.

6. It would make too large a volume to tell all about this war. On the *land*, the American armies did not gain many victories. They attempted to take Canada, but failed to effect their object. On the *water*, the navy showed so much enterprise that during one year of the war alone, it is said two hundred and fifty merchantmen, besides British armed vessels, were captured by the Americans.

7. The first naval battle was between the United States frigate *Constitution* and the British frigate *Guerriere*. This was a dreadful engagement. The vessels were nearly equal, as to men and guns. Yet the British frigate was entirely dismasted, and other-

wise so much injured that she was set on fire by her conquerors, and consumed.

8. A second naval victory soon followed. This was the capture of the *Macedonian*, by the American frigate *United States*. The brave Commodore Decatur commanded the American frigate. Then followed the capture of the British ship *Java* by the *Constitution*, and that of the *Peacock* by the *Hornet*.

9. The battle of Lake Erie was fought on the 10th of September, between the Americans under Commodore Perry, and the British under Captain Barclay.

10. Early in the action the fire from the British nearly destroyed Perry's flagship. When he could no longer fight in her, he took the ship's boat and, through a storm of the enemy's bullets, passed in safety to another vessel.

11. Then, amid loud cheers, Perry's fleet bore down upon the enemy and engaged him in a close and deadly fight. A little later, and the first surrender of an entire squadron ever known in the annals of England's navy, was made to the American commander and his gallant crews.

12. Perry announced his victory in these words: "*We have met the enemy, and they are ours*"

13. The next year, 1814, August 23d, six thousand British troops came up the Chesapeake, and took the city of Washington, and burned the capitol and the President's house. It was no credit to the Americans to suffer such an outrage, and was a disgrace to the British to be guilty of it.

14. On the 11th of September was fought a celebrated naval battle on Lake Champlain, between an American and British fleet. The British fleet consisted of seventeen vessels; that of the Americans of fourteen. The former had the advantage over the latter, both as to guns and men; yet the victory was so complete, that nearly the whole fleet fell into the hands of Commodore M'Donough, the American commander.

15. On the 24th of December, 1814, a *treaty of peace* was signed between the United States and England, which put an end to the war.

16. This treaty was signed at Ghent, in the Netherlands, at which place men from the United States and England met to settle all difficulties. Before the news arrived that peace had been agreed upon, the famous "*Battle of New Orleans*" took place. It was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. General Jackson commanded the Americans, and obtained a

splendid victory. In this battle the British general, Packenham, was killed.

17. In 1817, Mr. Madison retired from office, and James Monroe was chosen President, Daniel D. Tompkins was chosen Vice-President.

Questions.

1. When did Mr. Madison become President? How long was he in office?

2. What is said of the difficulties which commenced while Mr. Jefferson was President? What of the attempts to settle them?

3. When were these difficulties increased? By what circumstance? What effect had this attack upon the American people?

4. What did Mr. Madison do? Where did Congress meet? When was war declared?

5. What was thought of this war by many? Why?

6. In this war, what is said of the armies? What did they attempt? Did the enterprise succeed? What is said of the naval force? How many captures were made in one year by the Americans?

7. Between what vessels was the first engagement? Was it severe? Were the vessels nearly equal? Which gained the victory?

8. Between what vessels was the second engagement? Who commanded the American frigate? What engagement next followed? What next?

9. When was the battle of Lake Erie fought? Who commanded the Americans? Who commanded the British?

10. What was the effect of the British fire early in the action? What did Perry then do? What danger did he encounter?

11. What followed? What kind of an engagement was the battle? In what did it end? What is said of this surrender?

12. In what words did Perry announce his victory?

13. When did the British take Washington? What did they burn? What is said of this attack?

14. When did the engagement take place on Lake Champlain? Between what? How many vessels had the British? How many the Americans? Which had the advantage? Which conquered?

15. When was the treaty of peace signed?

16. Where was this treaty signed? Before the news arrived, what battle took place? Where? Who commanded the Americans? Who obtained the victory? What British General was killed?

17. When did Mr. Madison leave the Presidential chair? Who succeeded him? Who was chosen Vice-President?

Story.

1. On the 13th of September, 1814, the British opened an attack upon Baltimore by bombarding Fort McHenry. It was during the night of this bombardment that an incident occurred which gave birth to one of the most beautiful of our national songs.

2. An American gentleman, Mr. Francis S. Key, had gone down from Baltimore, by flag of truce, to settle some law questions regarding the exchange of prisoners with the British Admiral.

3. He was politely received, but his visit occurring just on the eve of the attack, he was kept a prisoner on board of the Admiral's ship until after the bombardment.

4. With intense and painful anxiety, all day long he had watched the flag of the nation as it floated above the ramparts of Fort McHenry, and at night, by the light "of the rockets' red glare" sought still to catch a glimpse of this token that his countrymen had not surrendered.

5. The feelings of his heart, when at day-dawn he strained his eyes towards the fort to see if that standard still floated, were afterwards expressed by the poet in the words of

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

I.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
Oh! say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

II.

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam
Of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream.
'T is the Star-Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

III.

And where is the foe that so sweepingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
This blood has washed out his foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save
The hireling and slave,
From the terrors of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

IV.

Oh! thus be it ever, when foemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power, that hath made and preserved us a nation,
Then conquer we must,
When our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

SEMINOLE INDIANS FIGHTING U. S. SOLDIERS.

LESSON XX.

The Next Thirty Years.

1. Between the years 1815 and 1845, the events of our national history are chiefly political. They would not, therefore, interest our young readers, and we will pass over them very briefly.

2. The following is a list of the Presidents who held office during these years: James Monroe for two terms, 1817–1825; John Quincy Adams, 1825–1829; General Jackson for two terms, 1829–1837; Martin Van Buren, 1837–1841; General Harrison and John Tyler, 1841–1845.

3. The territory of the United States had become

greatly enlarged by the purchase of Louisiana. The French gave this name to a vast extent of country stretching northward from the Gulf of Mexico. This tract was purchased from the French government by Mr. Jefferson in 1803. Fifteen millions of dollars was the sum paid for it.

4. After the war of 1812, many people from the older States emigrated to this western country. From it several new States and Territories have been added to the Union. In 1819, Florida, which had formerly belonged to Spain, was ceded to the United States.

5. Commerce and manufactures took a fresh start when the war was over, and increased with great rapidity. In 1825, the Erie Canal was opened. This canal is 360 miles in length. It connects Lake Erie with the Hudson River at Albany. It took eight years to construct it, and cost nine millions of dollars.

6. At the time of General Jackson's election, in 1829, the country was very prosperous. We were at peace with all nations. The national debt was yearly diminishing. There were five millions of money in the treasury.

7. General Jackson was a very popular President with the party which elected him. No President, excepting General Washington, was more admired

and praised. But his opposers greatly censured him for several things. While former Presidents had removed only a few people from office, he removed hundreds. He took measures to break down the United States Bank, which a great many thought an excellent institution. He also recommended the removal of the Indian tribes from their lands and homes to the west of the Mississippi. This was deemed by many a cruel and unrighteous measure.

8. In 1832, Black Hawk, a powerful chief of the Sac Indians, roused them, together with the Fox and Winnebago tribes, to war upon the Illinois frontier. United States troops were sent against them. Black Hawk was captured, and the tribes driven beyond the Mississippi.

9. In 1835, the Seminole Indians in Florida, headed by their fierce chief Osceola, began a war which lasted seven years. It only ended in 1842, when Osceola, having died in prison at Fort Moultrie, his tribe consented to make peace.

10. When General Jackson left the presidential chair, the country was by no means as flourishing as when he took it. I cannot tell you all the reasons why a sad change had come over it. General Jackson and his friends imputed it to speculation and

over-trading, but others laid a good share of it to the measures which the President had adopted in reference to the United States Bank and the public money which he removed from that bank, and placed in other banks. Some of this money was lost, and large sums fell into the hands of speculators.

11. General Harrison, who became President in 1841, was elected by a greater majority than any President since the days of Washington. No Chief Magistrate had entered upon his office with brighter prospects. But they were not destined to be realized. Just one month from the day of his inauguration, after an illness of a few days only, he expired.

12. John Tyler, the Vice-President, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, then became President.

Questions.

1. What is the character of the events of our history between 1815 and 1845?

2. Repeat in order the names of the Presidents who held office from 1817 to 1845. How many served two terms? Who were they?

3. What purchase had enlarged the territory of the United States? To what was the name Louisiana applied? From whom was it purchased? By whom? When? For what sum?

4. What took place after the war of 1812? What was added to the Union? What acquisition was made in 1819?

5. What is said of commerce and manufactures after the war of 1812?

When was the Erie Canal opened? How long is this canal? What does it connect? How long did it take to build it? What did it cost?

6. What is said of the country at this time? What of peace? What of the national debt? What sum of money was in the treasury?

7. What is said of General Jackson as President? How did he compare with Washington? Who censured him? What was the first ground of censure? What did he attempt in reference to the United States Bank? What did he recommend about the Indians? What did many think about this measure?

8. What Indian chief made war in 1832? What tribes aided him? What frontier did they attack? Who was sent against the Indians? What became of Black Hawk and the Indians?

9. What Indians made war in 1835? By whom were they led? How long did the war last? What induced the Seminoles to make peace?

10. What is said of the country when General Jackson retired from office? To what did he and his friends impute this? To what did others impute the less flourishing state of the country? What did General Jackson do with the public money? What became of it?

11. What is said of General Harrison's election? Of his prospects when made President? What occurred a month after his inauguration?

12. Who became President upon Harrison's death?

Story.

1. In the place of a story I shall here give you a brief account of the election and inauguration of a President of the United States. Every child should know something about these important matters.

2. A President of the United States is chosen once in four years. He must be at least thirty-five years of age. The people possessing a right to vote meet in their several towns,

in each State, on a certain day, in November of every fourth year, and choose electors. Each State is entitled to as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.

3. On an appointed day in December, these electors meet at the capital of their respective States, and vote for a President and Vice-President. Two or three lists of votes are made out, one of which is sent to Washington by a special messenger, directed to the President of the Senate.

4. In February, the ceremony of counting the votes takes place. It is quite imposing. It is briefly as follows: At twelve o'clock the Senate, with their President, proceed to the Hall of Representatives. A man called a Sergeant-at-Arms carries a box, containing the packages of votes.

5. As they enter the hall, the Representatives rise and stand till the President and Senators have taken their places. All are now seated. Tellers, or persons to count the votes, have already been appointed. The President rises, and announces the object of the meeting.

6. The box lies before him. He opens it, takes a package — that of Maine first — opens it, and hands it to the tellers. So he goes through the whole. At length they are opened and counted. The tellers lay the result before the President of the Senate. He rises, and announces the state of the vote. If a choice has been made, he declares that such candidates are elected President and Vice-President for four years, from the 4th day of March following.

7. This done, the Houses separate, and committees are appointed to inform the candidates of their election.

8. On the following 4th of March, the inauguration of the

President takes place. By this is meant the ceremony of introducing him into office. This is a more brilliant affair than counting the votes. The ceremonies, though sometimes a little varied, are essentially the same.

9. At a stated hour, the newly-elected President enters the Senate Chamber. A Marshal and Committee of Arrangement accompany him. On his right stands the newly-elected Vice-President and the Judges of the Supreme Court. On the left sit foreign ambassadors and their suites, in their splendid costumes. The room is filled with Senators. In the rear are ladies dressed in the richest style. The members of the House of Representatives occupy the western gallery.

10. Precisely at twelve the President rises. This action is followed by all others. A procession is formed, which proceeds to the eastern portico of the magnificent capitol. Immense multitudes have assembled to witness the scene. The President elect takes his station, elevated above the rest, and delivers his inaugural speech, in which he states the principles by which he shall administer the government.

11. When this is concluded, the Chief-Justice of the United States rises, and, advancing towards him, administers to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, forever protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

12. At this moment, the thunder of cannon bursts upon the ears of the gathered thousands, indicating that the transaction is over, and that the nation has a new President.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

LESSON XXI.

The Mexican War.

1. At the close of Mr. Tyler's administration, Texas, one of the provinces of Mexico, applied for admission into the Union. Mexico had refused to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and its annexation to the United States would inevitably bring on a war between the two countries.

2. The measure was therefore opposed by a very large party. Notwithstanding, the bill for annexa-

tion was passed in Congress, and in July, 1845, Texas became one of the United States.

3. As had been feared, war with Mexico followed. President Polk, who had succeeded Mr. Tyler, ordered General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande, the boundary river between the two countries.

4. On the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, Taylor defeated the Mexicans in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He then advanced into the country, and, after four days of fierce assault, compelled the enemy to surrender and evacuate the fortified town of Monterey.

5. Taylor's next and most famous battle took place early in the following year, 1847, at Buena Vista. Here, in a narrow mountain pass, with a small force, he was attacked by the Mexican General Santa Anna, with an army of twenty thousand.

6. The day was the 22d of February. With "the memory of Washington" for their war-cry, Taylor's men prepared to celebrate it by a brilliant display of American valor.

7. It was a fierce conflict between this little band of five thousand United States troops and the overwhelming masses of Mexico. More than once was the issue doubtful during the two days that the battle

lasted. But victory remained with the Americans. When morning broke on the 24th of February, General Taylor found no enemy to contend with. Santa Anna had retreated during the night.

8. Towards the close of the preceding year, 1846, General Scott had been sent to Mexico. In March he laid siege to the strong castle of San Juan d' Ulló-a, which defended the city of Vera Cruz. After four days' bombardment both castle and city were surrendered.

9. General Scott now began his march to the Mexican capital. His progress was marked by a series of victories. He defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, at Puebla, and advanced against their strong defences in the valley of Mexico, immediately surrounding that city.

10. Here, at the bridge of Churubusco, the hill of Contreras, and the strongly defended heights of Chapultepec, Scott's army met with brave and determined resistance from the Mexicans. But the impetuous valor of his troops overcame every obstacle. On the 13th of September, the American general entered the capital of Mexico as its conqueror, and took up his quarters in the National palace.

11. In February of the following year a treaty of

peace between the United States and Mexico was signed. By the terms of this treaty New Mexico and California were ceded to us for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

12. In 1849, General Taylor, one of the heroes of the Mexican war, became President. He died a few months after his inauguration, and his term of office was filled out by the Vice-President, Mr. Fillmore. In 1853, Mr. Fillmore was succeeded by Franklin Pierce, who held office until 1857, when James Buchanan succeeded to the Presidential chair.

Questions.

1. Of what country had Texas formed a part? For what did she apply in 1844? What had Mexico refused? What would the annexation of Texas involve?

2. How was this measure received? Notwithstanding the opposition, what took place? When was Texas admitted?

3. What followed? Who had succeeded Mr. Tyler? Who was sent to the Rio Grande? What is that river?

4. What battles were fought on the 8th and 9th of May? With what result? What did General Taylor then do? What town surrendered?

5. What was General Taylor's most famous battle? Where was he attacked by the Mexicans? How large was their army? By whom commanded?

6. On what day did the battle begin? What was the American war-cry? How did Taylor's men celebrate Washington's birthday?

7. What was the character of the conflict? How many men had General Taylor? How many days did the battle last? Who won it? What did General Taylor find on the third morning? What had become of the enemy?

8. When did General Scott reach Mexico? To what castle did he lay siege? What town was defended by this castle? How long did the siege last? In what did it end?

9. What did General Scott now begin? By what was his progress marked? Where did he defeat the Mexicans? Against what did he then advance?

10. Name the places at which he met resistance. What was the character of that resistance? What overcame it? When did General Scott enter the capital? In what character? Where did he lodge?

11. When was the treaty of peace signed? By its terms what territory was given to the United States? For what sum of money?

12. Who became President in 1849? When did he die? By whom was his term of office filled? Who succeeded Mr. Fillmore? Who became President in 1857?

Story.

1. In the summer of 1848, after the treaty with Mexico had secured to the United States the country of California, news of gold discoveries there reached the Atlantic States. Mr. Sutter, a Swiss emigrant, had settled himself on the American fork of the Sacramento River. He named his settlement New Helvetia, in honor of his native country — Helvetia being the ancient name of Switzerland.

2. About fifty miles above the fort which Mr. Sutter had built, there grew a valuable species of pine-tree, which he

wished to have cut down and sawed into lumber. He employed a man to build him a saw-mill: a dam and a race were also made. The water rushing into the race with a strong current deposited a large bed of mud and gravel.

3. One day Mr. Marshall (the builder of the saw-mill) observed glittering particles in this mass. Being sure that they were gold, he told Mr. Sutter of the discovery, and the two agreed to keep the secret. It was soon known, however, and before three months had gone by, four thousand men were at work in the vicinity, gathering gold, valued from sixteen to forty-eight dollars a day.

4. When the news of the gold discoveries reached the States, thousands of people started for California. The long, painful march across the plains, exposed to tribes of hostile Indians, amid deserts, and across the snows of the Sierra Nevada, the deadly climate of the Darien Isthmus, and the perilous voyage around Cape Horn, all were eagerly undertaken in the search for gold. In 1849, between the months of April and January, nearly forty thousand emigrants arrived at the port of San Francisco.

5. The gold diggings presented a curious scene of eager toil. Men, used to all the comforts of home, were found gathered there in rude huts or canvas tents, under a burning sun, washing for gold — some with tin pans, others with the close woven Indian baskets, or a rude machine called a cradle; all eager for gain, and excited and lured on by the success of some of their number. From one locality, two men, in the course of one week, had obtained gold to the amount of $10,000.

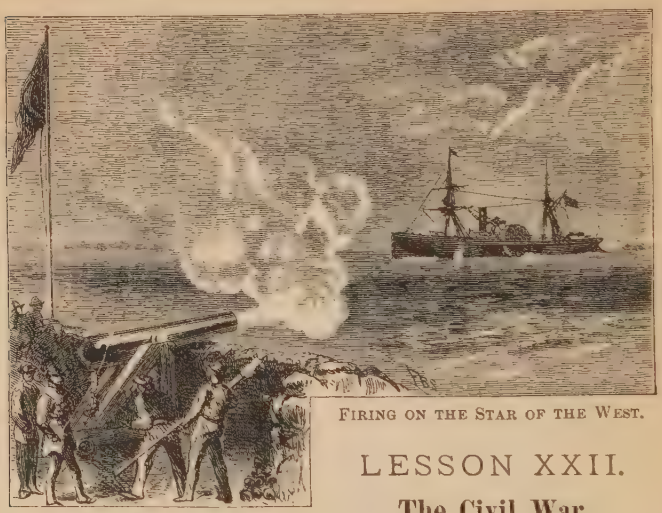
6. Still more singular was the scene which San Francisco presented. This quiet, dull town, whose harbor had been rarely visited, save by the lonely fishing vessels or whalers of the Pacific, now became a port of nations. Through the Golden Gate, the portal to the beautiful harbor, "crowded the shipping of the world, mast behind mast, and vessel behind vessel, the flags of all nations fluttering in the breeze."

7. The canvas tents, wooden houses, almost huts, of the new comers, soon gave place to three-story ware-houses, hotels, dwellings, market-houses, and theatres. Porters, carts, workmen, and new buildings gave an air of busy life to the scene. The city was soon thronged with people of all nations; even the grave Chinaman now walked its streets, and introduced into California the strange dress, dwellings, and customs of that hitherto unknown empire.

8. Where gold was so abundant, the price of every article was extravagant. Seventy-five cents was charged for a boiled egg; eight dollars a dozen was paid for washing clothes; and ten or twelve dollars for a pair of shoes. In some instances, at the mines, one hundred dollars was charged for a barrel of flour.

9. In the year 1850, when California was admitted into the Union, San Francisco had become a city with a population of about twenty thousand. "Like the magic seed of the Indian juggler, which grew, blossomed, and bore fruit before the eyes of his spectators, San Francisco seemed to have accomplished in a day the growth of half a century."*

* Bayard Taylor.



FIRING ON THE STAR OF THE WEST.

LESSON XXII.

The Civil War.

1. And now we have come to the saddest story in our nation's history,—that of the Civil War between the Northern and the Southern States of our Union. To help you to understand how it came about, we must tell you some of the events of the ten years before the war actually began.

2. By the treaty with Mexico, you will remember, the United States gained the large country of California. The rich gold mines of California drew thither adventurers from all parts of the world. In less than two years from the first finding of the gold

there were people enough in California to make it a State.

3. The majority of these settlers desired slavery to be forbidden in the new State by an act of Congress. The Congressmen from the South strongly opposed this.

4. At length some peace-making proposals of Mr. Clay were accepted, and by this means war was postponed for the next ten years. California was admitted as a free State in 1850. In the same year Congress passed a Fugitive Slave Law. Under this law such slaves as escaped from their masters were to be seized and returned to them.

5. But during all these ten years, sad to say, the ill-feeling grew worse and worse between the North and the South. There were, no doubt, great faults on both sides. When new States were to be added to the Union there arose fierce quarrels as to whether they should come in as free or slave States.

6. In Kansas, for many a year, there was dreadful fighting and bloodshed. By the close of 1859, three new free States—Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon—had been added. The number of slave-holding States remained the same as before.

7. In the fall of 1860 a President was to be chosen. There were two great parties in the country — the Republican and the Democratic.

8. The Republicans were opposed to slavery, and especially to the carrying of it into any new States or Territories.

9. The Democrats were divided. One portion, composed chiefly of Southern men, said that Congress had no right to do away with slavery, or to prevent its existence in any new State; the other portion declared that it should be left to the States themselves to say whether they should be slave or free. Congress ought not to meddle with the question.

10. When the Presidential election in 1860 was held, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was chosen. He was the candidate of the Republican party. Then followed sad, dark days for our whole country. One after another the Southern States, beginning with South Carolina and ending with Tennessee, declared themselves out of the Union. They set up a Southern Confederacy, and chose Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for their President.

11. Of course, war could not be far off now; and in fact, before the last State had gone out the first

gun had been fired. This was at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. My story for this lesson will tell you more about it.

Questions.

1. What may be called the saddest portion of our history?

2. What had the United States gained by the treaty with Mexico? What attracted people to California? What effect had this upon the population?

3. What did the majority of the settlers desire? Who opposed this?

4. How was the question settled for a time? How long was war postponed? When was California admitted? What law was passed in the same year? What was to be done under this law?

5. What is said of the ill-feeling during the next ten years? What quarrels arose when new States applied for admission?

6. What was the condition of things in Kansas? At the end of 1859 how many new free States had been admitted? Name them

7. What two parties divided the country in 1860?

8. How did the Republicans regard slavery? To what did they especially object?

9. What is said of the Democrats? What did one portion say about slavery? Who belonged to this portion chiefly? What did the other portion declare?

10. Who was elected President in the fall of 1860? Of which party was he the candidate? What followed? What did the Southern States do? Which was the first to secede? What did they set up? Who was their President?

11. When and where was the first gun fired in the Civil War?

Story.

1. On Sullivan's Island, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, stands Fort Moultrie. There, in the year 1860, was stationed Major Robert Anderson, with a few officers and artillery soldiers.

2. About a mile distant, in the bay, rose the granite walls and battlements of the small fortress of Sumter. It was the strongest place in case of an attack, and, sad to say, the signs became clearer, every day, that the South Carolinians meant to drive away the United States troops from their harbor. So, the night after Christmas, Major Anderson quietly stole away from Moultrie and put himself and his men into Sumter.

3. Here they spent three weary months. Their provisions were failing, and the Charleston people watched the harbor and kept off every ship that came to bring them supplies. Early in January, a steamer, named *The Star of the West*, was sent to the relief of the men at Fort Sumter. She went from New York, and had on board artillery soldiers with their arms and ammunition, and supplies of food for the garrison. As this vessel approached Fort Moultrie she was fired into, and, to escape capture or destruction, she withdrew and returned to New York. Major Anderson now knew that in case of attack he had not ammunition enough to return a fire for any length of time.

4. At last, on the 10th of April, 1861, the Southern general, Beauregard, demanded of Major Anderson the surrender of Sumter.

5. Major Anderson refused. To a second demand, made on the following day, Major Anderson replied that he would give up the fort on the 15th of April, unless he should receive, before that day, supplies of food and ammunition, or orders not to surrender, from the government at Washington.

6. But General Beauregard would not wait, and at twenty minutes past four o'clock in the morning, on the 12th of April, the batteries of Charleston opened fire upon the sturdy little fortress of Sumter.

7. It was the hand of Edmund Ruffin, a white-haired old man of Virginia, that fired the first shot.

8. The red-hot shells thrown from the guns set fire to the buildings of the fort. The powder was in so much danger that nearly all of it had to be cast into the sea. The little garrison could not put out the flames, nor return the fire of the enemy. To hold the fort now was impossible, and Major Anderson hoisted a flag of distress. Soon after he surrendered, and on Sunday morning, April 14th, with drums beating and colors flying, the little garrison of eighty men marched out of Sumter.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

LESSON XXIII.

The Civil War (*Continued*).

1. The war which began with the firing upon Fort Sumter lasted through four sad years. Many bloody battles were fought. Thousands of brave and noble men fell on both sides. Many of the fairest portions of our country were laid waste, and millions of property destroyed.

2. The Confederate soldiers had fine commanders, and they fought with great bravery and spirit.

3. They gained some important victories in Virginia, and it was feared they might capture the capital at Washington.

4. Meanwhile they kept well their own city of Richmond. More than one fine army from the North, during these four years, marched against it, but each time they were driven back with many losses in killed and wounded.

5. In the second year of the war large forces of Federal troops were sent to the West. There flows "the Father of Waters," the river Mississippi. Over this great highway all the supplies of food from the rich prairies of the South-Western States were brought to the Confederacy.

6. From Memphis, on this river, starts a railway. It runs eastward three hundred and ten miles, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At this place the railway branches, one line going north-east to Richmond, another south-east to Charleston.

7. It was a great object for the North to get possession of the Mississippi, and to cut this line of railroad. It was the work given to the armies of the West.

8. In February, 1862, General Grant captured the two strong posts of Forts Henry and Donelson, in Tennessee. Then he pressed southward, and soon after fought the fierce fight of Corinth.

9. From early dawn till nightfall, on that April Sunday, the battle went sore against the Union forces. During the night came a large army, under General Buell, to the aid of General Grant.

10. Then the tide of victory turned. By evening the Confederate troops retreated. Memphis fell, and the Mississippi far down to Vicksburg was gained for the Union.

11. A few weeks later the great city of New Orleans, at the mouth of the river, was taken by Commodore Farragut's gunboats. And now only the strong fortress of Vicksburg remained to the Confederates.

12. War raged fiercely in the West. I cannot tell you of all the hard battles that were fought there during the years 1862 and 1863.

Questions.

1. How long did the Civil War continue? What calamities did it cause? What is said of the destruction of life? What of property?

2. What is said of the Confederate commanders? What of their fighting?

3. Where did they win victories? What fears were entertained?

4. What is said of the Confederate capital? Did Union armies attempt its capture? With what result?

5. What was done in the second year of the war? What great river flows there? Of what service was this river to the Confederacy?

6. Describe the railway from this river to Chattanooga. What two lines diverge at this point?

7. What was a great object for the North? To whom was the work given?

8. What captures were made in February, 1862? By whom? In what direction did General Grant move after these battles? Where was the next battle?

9. When was this battle fought? How did it go the first day? What aid did General Grant receive during the night?

10. What happened then? What became of the Confederates? What city fell? How far down was the Mississippi regained?

11. What great city was captured a few weeks later? By whom? What now alone remained to the Confederates?

12. Where did the war rage fiercely? During what years?

Story

Of the Fight between the Merrimack and the Monitor.

1. The *Merrimack* was an old United States frigate. She had been sunk when the Federal forces abandoned the Norfolk navy-yard. The Confederates raised her, renamed her *The Virginia*, made her as strong as strong could be, and put ten heavy guns upon her deck.

2. Early in the spring of 1862 this proud Goliath of a warship rode upon the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

3. Not far off, in Hampton Roads, were the United States vessels *Congress* and *Cumberland*. Six miles further, at For-

tress Monroe, lay the frigates *Roanoke*, *Minnesota*, and *St. Lawrence*.

4. A little before noon, on the 8th of March, the *Merrimack* bore down upon the Union ships. Her great iron beak struck the *Cumberland*. With flag still flying, and with one last broadside, this vessel went down.

5. Then the *Congress* was set on fire, and ran ashore to save herself from sinking. The frigates had come up from Fortress Monroe to aid the fight. Of these the *Minnesota* was crippled and aground. The rest escaped only because the water in which they lay was too shallow for the *Merrimack* to get near them.

6. Then at evening the terrible ship steamed back to Norfolk. "On the morrow," said the giant, "I will return and eat up the rest."

7. At nine o'clock that night came down upon the waters of the bay a queer-looking little craft. "Like a Yankee cheese-box on a plank," said the men on board of the *Merrimack*, when they saw it.

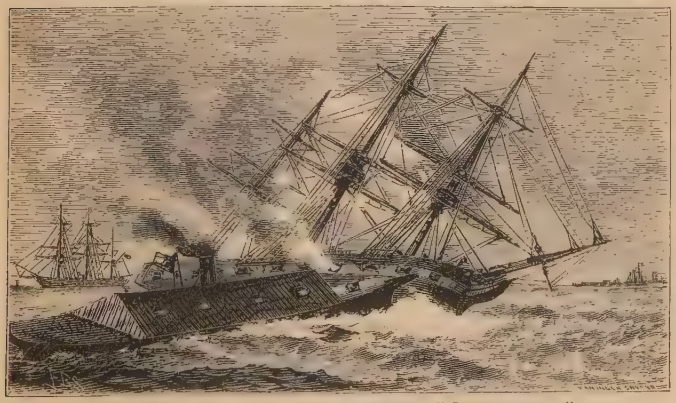
8. But within this iron "cheese-box" were two heavy guns. They were made to fire very big balls, and to fire them very quickly too. Besides, the low, round tower, which the Confederates likened to a "cheese-box," was contrived, by machinery, to revolve. So it could turn round upon an enemy and fire some unexpected shots.

9. Early on the next morning the *Merrimack* came out again to destroy the frigates. She bore towards the helpless *Minnesota*.

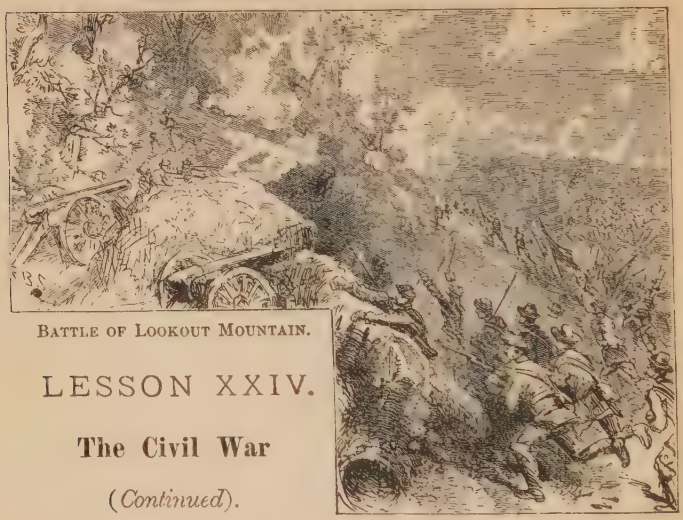
10. Then up steamed the bold Monitor and stood right athwart her path. The *Merrimack* turned upon the audacious little champion and fired a broadside. The heavy rain of shot did no more harm than so many pebbles thrown by the hand of a child.

11. Four hours the battle went on between the big ship and the little one; but at length a shot from the "cheese-box" found a weak spot in the giant iron-clad. The *Merrimack* began to leak. Then angrily she dashed her huge bulk right against the Monitor. The sturdy little vessel felt a mighty shock, but after it she still stood undaunted and unharmed.

12. A few more shots from her guns against the *Merrimack*, and the battle was ended. The Confederate *Virginia* crept back into Norfolk harbor for repairs, and the palm of victory belonged to the gallant little Monitor.



THE "MERRIMACK" ATTACKING THE "CUMBERLAND."



BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

LESSON XXIV.

The Civil War

(*Continued*).

1. Important lines of railway, connecting the Western with the Gulf and sea-board States, united at Chattanooga, in Tennessee. It was therefore a post of great value.

2. Strong efforts were made by the Union forces to take it, and, in the summer of 1863, an army under General Rosecrans gained possession of Chattanooga itself, but the Confederates still held Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the strong line of defences in front of it. General Rosecrans, shut up in this mountain fastness, was closely watched by the vigilant enemy.

3. Meanwhile, further west, the Confederacy had sustained a fatal blow. On the 4th of July, 1863, Vicksburg had surrendered to General Grant.

4. This little town and its defences had been bravely and obstinately held. For eighteen months all the plans and efforts of Generals Grant and Sherman and Commodore Farragut had failed to take it. But it had fallen at length, and with it the hope of final success for the Confederacy.

5. General Grant's victorious army now marched to the relief of General Rosecrans, shut up in Chattanooga. The divisions of his army under General Sherman and General Hooker fought the Confederates at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The enemy, after much brave fighting on both sides, was driven from all his lines of defence, and retreated into Georgia.

6. At the South the means of fighting, the soldiers, and ammunition and supplies of food, grew less and less with each succeeding month.

7. The fortunes of war went thus against the Confederacy in the West; in the East they still held their capital, and sent out large forces up the valleys of Virginia and Maryland to ravage or threaten the Northern States.

8. In July of 1863 one of these armies, under General Lee, had gone into Pennsylvania. After doing a good deal of mischief, the troops were making their way back into Maryland. At Gettysburg, near the southern border of Pennsylvania, they were met by an army of Federal soldiers under General Meade.

9. And here, on the first three days of July, was fought one of the greatest battles of the war. It was a hard and desperate struggle. When the sun went down, on the evening of the third of July, General Lee was retreating across the Potomac. Thirty thousand of his men were left dead or wounded upon this bloody battle-field.

Questions.

1. Why was Chattanooga a post of great value?

2. Were the Union forces desirous to take it? When and by whom was it gained? What was still held by the Confederates? By whom was Chattanooga watched? Who was shut up in this stronghold?

3. When and to whom did Vicksburg surrender?

4. How had it been held? How long had Union commanders been trying to take it? What fell with Vicksburg?

5. To what point did Grant's army now march? What generals commanded in the battles before Chattanooga? Give the names of these battles. What was the result? Whither did the enemy retreat?

6. What was the condition of the South now?

7. Where were the Confederates defeated? How did they fare in the East? Whither did they send large forces? For what objects?

8. When was Pennsylvania invaded? By what general? What was done by this army? In what direction were they retreating? By what Federal force were they met? Where?

9. When was a battle fought? What was the character of the conflict? What was the result? When and in what direction did General Lee retreat? How many dead and wounded did he leave upon the field?

Story.

1. One of the earliest battles of the war was that of *Bull Run.* In this encounter the Union troops under General McDowell were at first successful, but, the Confederates receiving reinforcements, the day ended in the complete rout of McDowell's army.

2. At one moment in the action the Southern troops under General Bee were pressed back in wild confusion. Their leader thought that all was lost. Suddenly his eye caught the gleam of bayonets. Reinforcements were coming up. Bee turned at once and galloped back to make one more effort to rally his men.

3. Pointing with his sword to the commander of these fresh forces, he shouted, "Look! boys; there is Jackson standing *like a stone wall!* Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer!"

4. From that hour the soldiers called this general "Stonewall Jackson." The name thus given him upon the battlefield, in a baptism, as it were, of blood and fire, has now become his designation throughout the world.

5. "Stonewall" Jackson, whose real Christian name was Thomas Jonathan, was born in Virginia, in the year 1824.

He was left an orphan at a very early age. He was brought up on a farm, with no better advantages of education than those afforded by a field school on his uncle's plantation.

6. When sixteen years old he desired to enter the Military Academy at West Point. He applied to a friend to put him in the way of getting an appointment. The friend questioned him as to his fitness for it.

7. Jackson replied, "I am very ignorant, but I can make it up by study. I know I have the energy, and I think I have the intellect." This manly yet modest reply interested the gentleman, and he determined to help the boy.

8. He wrote a letter for him to the member of Congress who had the appointment in his gift. With this letter in his pocket, young Jackson started for Washington.

9. A gentleman lent him his horse to ride to Clarksburg, where he expected to take the stage. When the lad reached that town the stage had gone. A friend urged him to ride on to the next village, where he would overtake it. This friend also offered to send thither for the borrowed horse and return him safely to his owner.

10. It was a great temptation. With the horse he would be sure of reaching the next town in time; without him he would have to plod his way over muddy roads, his mind filled with anxiety and fear lest he should miss the stage. But Jackson had *promised* to leave the horse at Clarksburg, and he would not break his word.

11. He walked on, overtook the stage, reached Washington, and obtained his appointment.

12. When he graduated, in 1846, he was sent to Mexico,

and fought bravely in all the battles of Scott's army, from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital.

13. In 1851 he resigned from the army, and became a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. Here he spent ten years in a beautiful and happy home. A devout Christian, he early chose for his life's motto: "Do your duty, and leave the rest to God."

14. When the Civil War broke out, Jackson became the commander of the First Virginia brigade. The Valley of Virginia, in which Lexington stands, was the dearest spot on all the earth to him. He was wont to say, "If this valley is lost, Virginia is lost." To his men he always spoke of it as "our valley." Even the Union soldiers recognized the affection of the Confederate general for this region. They always expected the hardest blows when they knew that "Stonewall" Jackson was abroad in the Shenandoah Valley.

15. In the spring of 1863 the Union forces under General Hooker were at Chancellorsville. There, on the 2d of May, Jackson attacked them. He drove them from their entrenchments, and wanted, he declared, but "one hour more of daylight," to complete his success.

16. The battle for that day was over. It was ten o'clock at night. Jackson, with a small escort, rode out to reconnoitre the Federal position. He had advanced within one hundred yards of the Union lines. Suddenly some Confederate infantry, mistaking the General and his escort for a party of Union troops, fired upon them.

17. Again, under the same mistake, another volley was fired by a second brigade of his own men. The whole escort

save two were killed or wounded. Jackson himself was severely wounded in three places. He was borne away bleeding, and in great pain, and after some hours reached a Confederate hospital, about five miles from the spot where he fell.

18. On the following day General Lee followed up Jackson's success, and Hooker's army sustained a severe defeat.

19. All during that sad Sunday, whilst the battle was raging around Chancellorsville, Jackson lay faint and suffering in the hospital at Wilderness Run. In the evening he received a note from General Lee expressing deepest sympathy for his wounds. General Lee wrote in his note, "I congratulate you on the victory, which is due to your skill and energy."

20. The sympathy of his commander was very grateful to the wounded soldier, but upon reading this last clause he said, reverently, "General Lee should give the glory to God."

21. As his end drew near he was calm and cheerful. To his wife he said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven and be with Jesus." When told that but a few moments more of life remained, he replied, "Very good, very good; it is all right."

22. After delivering loving messages to be given to friends and comrades, his thoughts went back to the home of his earthly affections, and he murmured, "Bury me in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia." His last words were: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." A little later, and the brave soldier has crossed the river of death, and was at rest in the paradise of God, under the shadow of the Tree of Life.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

LESSON XXV.

The Civil War (*Concluded*).

1. In 1864 there were two armies of Confederates to fight against—one under General Lee in the East, and another under General Johnston in the West.

2. General Grant was now in command of the Union forces in Virginia. General Sherman had command of the armies in the West.

3. In the pleasant month of May, General Sherman, at the head of nearly 100,000 men, was preparing to march right through the heart of the Southern States to the Atlantic coast.

4. At the North the army under General Grant was pressing nearer and nearer to the Confederate capital at Richmond.

5. General Sherman made his terrible march to the sea, and behind him lay desolate fields and ruined cities, and the charred and blackened walls of many a once pleasant country home. Savannah was taken, and Sherman's armies marched northward through the Carolinas.

6. Meanwhile General Grant had been, for nearly a year, fighting and manœuvring to take Richmond. In the spring of 1865 the end grew near. Union armies were fast closing in around the Confederate capital. Then General Lee gave up and tried to escape into North Carolina. General Grant pursued, fighting the Confederates at every point.

7. On the 9th of April, at Appomattox Court-House, General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant. "*Men, we have fought through this war together. I have done the best I could for you,*" were the Southern general's parting words to his soldiers.

8. Eight days later General Johnston's army in North Carolina laid down their arms, and the Civil War was ended.

9. Just before the close of the war a dreadful deed was done, which sent a thrill of horror throughout the nation. On the 14th of April, 1865, President Lincoln was killed by a pistol-shot fired from the hand of an assassin.

10. Mr. Lincoln had entered upon his second term of office but a few weeks before his death. His address on the day of his inauguration had ended with these words: "*With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may insure a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.*"

11. And now God had called him, and the work was given into other hands than his.

Questions.

1. Name the two armies of the Confederates to be encountered in 1864.

2. Who commanded the Union forces in Virginia? Who in the West?

3. What force had General Sherman? For what did he prepare in May?

4. How was the army under General Grant occupied?

5. Did Sherman accomplish his march? What did he leave behind him? What city was captured? Whither did his army march?

6. How long had General Grant been trying in vain to take Richmond? When did the end draw near? What was then the position of the Union army? What attempt was made by General Lee? What action was then taken by General Grant?

7. When and at what place did General Lee surrender? Repeat his parting words to his soldiers.

8. Who surrendered eight days later? Where?

9. When and how was Mr. Lincoln killed?

10. What had he entered upon a few weeks previous? Repeat what you can remember of his inaugural address.

Story.

1. Abraham Lincoln, the son of a poor farmer, was born in Kentucky, in the year 1809.

2. In those early days there were scarcely any schools in our Western country, and very few opportunities of any kind for obtaining an education. Young Lincoln, with less than one year's schooling, learned reading and arithmetic, and, through the help of a kind neighbor, writing. Always eager to acquire knowledge, he improved every opportunity that came in his way.

3. In the evening, after the hard farm labors of the day were over, he might be seen, by the light of a huge log fire, poring over such books as he could borrow in the neighbor-

hood. When eighteen years of age the books which he had the privilege of reading were: The Bible, Æsop's Fables, The Pilgrim's Progress, Weem's Life of Washington, The Life of Henry Clay, The Life of Franklin, and Ramsay's Life of Washington.

4. Lincoln was a brave and hardy boy. The navigation of the Mississippi was then exceedingly dangerous, because of snags and shoals. Yet, before he was twenty-one years old, the lad had twice taken charge of a flat-boat, and carried it safely through the perilous voyage to New Orleans.

5. In 1830 the Lincoln family removed to Illinois, and Abraham soon after left his parents to begin life for himself. He studied law, and supported himself whilst thus engaged by land-surveying. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and then took up his residence at Springfield, the capital of Illinois. Ten years later he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1860, as you know, became President of the United States.

6. He carried the North successfully through the Civil War, and in the spring of 1865 the "peace" which he had prayed might "come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time," seemed almost within his grasp.

7. On Good Friday evening, the 14th of April, a few weeks after his second inauguration, Mr. Lincoln went, in order to gratify some friends, to see the play at Ford's theatre, in Washington. He had been there but a short time when a pistol-shot, fired by the hand of John Wilkes Booth, caused him to fall mortally wounded. The President was borne from the theatre and died during the night.

8. The murder of Mr. Lincoln was the result of a conspiracy among a few fanatical partisans of the Confederacy, which aimed also at the lives of other prominent members of the government.

9. About the same hour in which Booth had struck down the principal victim at Ford's theatre, a man entered the dwelling of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, at that time an invalid confined to his bed. Forcing his way into the sick man's chamber under pretence of bearing a prescription from his medical adviser, the assassin inflicted with a knife several severe but not mortal wounds upon the Secretary.

10. This man, together with other conspirators in this assassination plot, was subsequently arrested, brought to trial, found guilty, and executed in the following July.

11. Booth, who had fled immediately from Washington, was traced and discovered, but his life was taken in the attempt to capture him.

12. The grief felt upon the death of Mr. Lincoln was as universal as it was deep and sincere. Mournful yet triumphal was that journey which bore the remains of the beloved and martyred President to their last resting-place amid the prairies of Illinois. From the 21st of April to the 4th of May, for two entire weeks, that funeral procession lasted. Millions of heart-stricken mourners, of all classes and conditions, of all races, of all religions, and of all political parties, gathered along the route of the long journey to offer the tribute of their sorrow and their affection.

CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY, PHILADELPHIA.

LESSON XXVI.

Later Events.

1. Mr. Johnson, the Vice-President, succeeded Mr. Lincoln in his office. The war had ended, but a great deal remained to be done. An army of a million of soldiers was to be disbanded; an immense national debt to be paid off; and the Southern Confederacy to be brought back into the union of States.

2. It was feared that many of the volunteer soldiers, retaining the evil and reckless habits of war, would prove dangerous to the peace of the country.

But it turned out otherwise. Officers and men alike seemed glad to have done with fighting, and settled down again contentedly to the pursuits of civil life.

3. The work of reconstruction was found to be more difficult. The slaves at the South had been set free by a proclamation of Mr. Lincoln on the first day of January, 1863. Two years later the institution of slavery itself was abolished by an amendment to the Constitution.

4. The views of the new President, Mr. Johnson, were at variance with those of Congress on the question of reorganization. The President was for letting the seceding States come back almost without any conditions. Congress required that they should annul their ordinances of secession, and adopt the amendment to the Constitution which abolished slavery.

5. The disagreement between Congress and the President rose to such a height that it led finally to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. This means the bringing of an accusation against the Chief Magistrate of a nation, upon which he may be tried. In this case the Senate sat as a court, with the Chief-Justice of the United States for the presiding Judge.

6. Mr. Johnson appeared before it. For his conviction a vote of two-thirds of the members of the

court was required. As one vote was wanting to complete this number, Mr. Johnson was not convicted.

7. In 1869 General Grant was inaugurated President. During his administration some progress was made in the work of reconstruction. All the seceded States were, by degrees, restored to the Union, and a large proportion of the national debt paid off. On the 30th of March, 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed. This amendment provides that the right of voting should not be withheld from any citizen of the United States "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

8. Towards the close of General Grant's second term of office, occurred our Centennial celebration, which shall be the subject of the story for this lesson.

9. In 1876, the vote in the Presidential election was so close, that the question as to which of the candidates was chosen had to be referred to an Electoral Commission. Governor Hayes, of Ohio, was the Republican, and Governor Tilden, of New York, the Democratic candidate. The Commission, after prolonged consideration of the question, pronounced in favor of Governor Hayes, and he became President March 4th, 1877.

10. The four years of President Hayes' administration were not marked by any notable event. Peace prevailed and the country increased in population and prosperity.

11. At the election in the fall of 1880, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was chosen President, and was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1881.

12. Four months later the nation was horrified by the tidings of the assassination of its Chief Magistrate. On the 2d of July, President Garfield was shot by a worthless character, who had no adequate motive for the infamous deed. After weeks of suffering, borne with heroic fortitude, the President died. Chester A. Arthur, the Vice-President, who was in New York at the time of President Garfield's death, immediately took the oath of office in that city and became President September 20th, 1881.

13. In November, 1884, by a vote which at first threatened to be as close as that of 1876, Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, was elected President. During his term of office no very noteworthy events occurred. The country continued in its career of peaceful progress, while steadily growing in population, especially in the newer Western States and Territories.

14. President Cleveland's successor was General Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of General W. H. Harrison, who died so soon after assuming the duties of the Presidential office in 1841. His descendant General Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated at Washington March 4th, 1889.

15. During the war, and since its termination, several new States have come into the Union. West Virginia became a separate State in 1863. Nevada was formed out of territory ceded by Mexico, and became a State in 1864, and Nebraska, a portion of the old Louisiana purchase, was admitted in 1867. Colorado next came in as the Centennial State in 1876. No other States were admitted until 1889, when the number was increased from thirty-eight to forty-two by the admission of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana. All of these were, up to this time, Territories, North and South Dakota jointly forming the Territory of Dakota.

Questions.

1. Who succeeded Mr. Lincoln as President? What remained to be done? What as regarded the army? What of the national debt? What of the Southern Confederacy?

2. What was feared regarding the soldiers? Were these fears realized? What was the feeling of the army? What was the result?

3. What work was found to be the most difficult? When had the slaves been set free? By what means? When and by what was slavery abolished?

4. On what question did the views of the President and Congress differ? What was Mr. Johnson's desire? What did Congress demand?

5. To what did the disagreement finally lead? What is meant by impeachment? Who was the Court? Who the Judge?

6. What was necessary to insure the conviction? Why was not Mr. Johnson convicted?

7. When was Gen. Grant inaugurated? What is said of the seceded States during his administration? What of the national debt? What was passed on the 30th of March, 1870? What does this amendment provide?

8. What occurred towards the close of Gen. Grant's administration?

9. What is said of the Presidential vote in 1876? Who were the candidates? How was the question of choice decided? What decision was finally pronounced?

10. What was the character of President Hayes' administration?

11. Who was elected President in 1880?

12. What sad event occurred soon after? Was there any reason for the deed? Who succeeded President Garfield? When did he take the oath of office?

13. What is said of the vote in November 1884? Who was elected

President? What is said of the condition of the country during his term of office?

14. Who was President Cleveland's successor? Whose descendant was he?

15. When did West Virginia become a State? What State was admitted to the Union in the following year? To what country did it originally belong? To what did Nebraska belong? When did it become a State? What was the Centennial State? How many years elapsed before any other States were admitted? How many new States were then admitted? What are their names? What were they before their admission to the Union? What is the present number of States?

THE CENTENNIAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Story.

1. On the New Year's day of 1876 signs of rejoicing were seen and heard throughout the land. Strains of martial music and salutes of artillery were heard in almost every town. Flags and banners floated upon the air, displayed both from public buildings and private houses. At night, in many places, there was a brilliant display of fireworks. It was the beginning of our Centennial year. On the 4th of July, 1876, the nation celebrated her one hundredth birthday.

2. It was very fitting that the principal celebration of this birthday should take place in Philadelphia. In that city the Declaration of Independence had been written, adopted, and first proclaimed to the world. Therefore, Philadelphia may be truly called the birth-place of the United States of America. And in that city it was determined to hold a grand International Exhibition, to which all the world should be invited.

3. In the most beautiful portion of Fairmount Park, and covering an area of two hundred and thirty-six acres, were erected the magnificent buildings of the Exhibition. The principal structures were five in number — the Main Building, the Art Gallery, also known as Memorial Hall, Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, and Horticultural Hall.

4. Specimens of the arts and manufactures, the products of the soil and of the mine, of all the nations of the earth were exhibited in these buildings. Standing on one of the balconies in the four central towers of the Main Building, one might fancy he was looking down upon the world in miniature.

5. China, Japan, Persia, Turkey,— all the kingdoms of Europe, South America, Australia, the remote islands of the Indian Archipelagos, were represented in their arts and industry and populations.

"Forms of beauty, shapes of wonder,
Trophies of triumphant toil;
Never Athens, Rome, Palmyra,
Gazed on such a costly spoil.

"Dazzling the bewildered vision,
More than princely pomp we see;
What the blaze of the Alhambra,
Matchless scene compared with thee?

"Farthest cities pour their riches,
Farthest empires muster here,
Art her jubilee proclaiming
To the nations far and near."

THE CENTENNIAL MAIN BUILDING.

6. This Main Building enclosed a space of over twenty acres, and extended more than one-third of a mile in length. To see everything which was exhibited in this enormous edifice, one would have had to do ten miles of walking through the numerous passages and avenues by which the building was intersected. It was constructed of iron and glass, and with its numerous towers and balconies presented a magnificent appearance.

7. In Machinery Hall were exhibited countless manufactures in actual operation. In the centre was placed the enormous Corliss engine, of 1400-horse power. It was capable of driving the entire shafting necessary to run all the machinery in this vast building.

8. Agricultural Hall was about one-half the size of the Main Building. This building presented a very

imposing appearance, resembling a grand cathedral in its style of architecture. Here were exhibited specimens of fruits and grains and vegetable products from all parts of the globe. And here also might be examined everything that pertained to the labors of the farm and garden in all lands.

9. From the rude ploughs and spades and scythes of the natives of India and the South Seas, through all grades of improvement up to the perfected agricultural machinery of our own country, the progress of inventive genius in this department of human ingenuity might be traced.

10. At a little distance from the three buildings already described, stood a beautiful edifice of Moorish architecture, known as Horticultural Hall. It was constructed of marble and iron and glass, and was, in fact, a magnificent conservatory, in which were exhibited the floral treasures of the world.

11. The Art Gallery, known also as Memorial Hall, was designed to remain as a memento of the Great Exhibition, and to be always used as a gallery of art. It was therefore constructed of granite and iron, in order that it might be entirely fire-proof. The fine dome of this building, one hundred and fifty feet in height, is surmounted by a colossal ball, on which stands the figure of Columbia. In this magnificent hall were exhibited the wonderful pictures and works of art which the taste and genius of all lands had contributed.

12. There were many other buildings on the grounds, all of which contained objects of great beauty or interest. One of the most curious of these was a house erected by Japanese

workmen. Not a nail or screw was employed in its construction. The boards were fitted together, perhaps, somewhat after the manner of the dove-tailing of a box. At all events this house, built without the use of hammer and nails, was firm and strong, and the workmanship exceedingly neat and good.

13. The Exhibition was opened by General Grant, on the 10th of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th of November of the same year. During its continuance the total number of visitors was 9,910,966. On Pennsylvania Day alone there was gathered within the gates of the Centennial grounds more than a quarter of a million of people.

14. The International Exhibition was a noble celebration of our country's birthday. It brought the Old World and the New together in peaceful rivalry,

> "Unveiling all the triumphs won,
> By art or toil, beneath the sun."

Let us pray, in the words of the poet who wrote our beautiful Centennial hymn, that God will

> "Unto common good ordain
> This rivalship of hand and brain;"

> "Make us, through the centuries long,
> In peace secure, in justice strong;
> And round our gift of freedom draw
> The safeguards of His righteous law."

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